FBIS DAILY REPORT

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SOVIET-U.S. SALT DELEGATIONS HOLD FURTHER MEETING

LD091344Y Moscow TASS in English 1329 GMT 9 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Geneva, August 9, TASS--Another meeting of the delegations of the Soviet Union and the United States on strategic arms limitation was held here today.

The next meeting will be held on August 15 to be followed by a recess. The talks will be renewed in Geneva on September 7.

DELEGATIONS DISCUSS FORMULATION OF TEST BAN TREATY

LD0101300Y Moscow TASS in English 1246 GMT 10 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Geneva, August 10, TASS--A meeting of the delegations of the USSR, the USA and Britain was held today at the current talks here for drafting a treaty on complete and general ban on nuclear weapon tests.

DISARMAMENT COMMITTEE SPEAKERS URGE NUCLEAR TEST BAN

LD102216Y Moscow TASS in English 2205 GMT 10 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Geneva, August 10, TASS--TASS correspondent Yuriy Lopatin reports:

Speaking at the plenary meeting of the Disarmament Committee today, Bulgarian delegate P. Vutov pointed to the great contribution made by the Soviet Union to the disarmament talks in general and to the talks on banning nuclear weapons tests, in particular. In the course of the last few months, he said, the Soviet Union has taken a number of major steps designed to remove all obstacles on the way to a complete ban on nuclear weapon tests.

The Bulgarian delegation, he went on, notes with special satisfaction that these efforts by the Soviet Union have been highly assessed not only by the socialist countries but also by many nonaligned and neutral states.

M. Lalovic of Yugoslavia said that stockpiling of arms, especially of nuclear weapons, jeopardises all mankind. Only disarmament, he said, can guarantee peace and security for the states. The nuclear powers, he stressed, bear special responsibility for disarmament, especially nuclear disarmament, but all other countries of the world cannot and must not stay out of this process.

He stressed the need for concrete steps toward nuclear disarmament, specifically toward terminating all nuclear weapon tests. He said it was necessary to ban as soon as possible chemical weapons as well as new types and systems of weapons of mass destruction, including neutron weapons.

Representatives of Canada and the Netherlands urged, on behalf of their governments, the three nuclear powers to do everything possible to conclude talks quickly with a view to drafting an agreement on complete and universal prohibition of nuclear weapon tests.

Speaking on behalf of a group of fifteen non-aligned countries, Ethiopian delegate Tadess Terref expressed satisfaction with the agreed announcement that during their tripartite talks on drafting a treaty on complete and universal prohibition of nuclear weapon tests, the USSR, the USA and Great Britain achieved considerable progress.

[illegible] WEST'S 'UNJUSTIFIABLE PROCRASTINATION' ON MBFR

LD1020038Y Moscow TASS in English 2024 GMT 10 Aug 78 LD

["Time to Get Down to Business"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, August 10 TASS--TASS commentator Oleg Anichkin writes:

The Vienna negotiations on mutual troops and arms reductions in central Europe have been unjustifiably dragged out. Nearly five years and fifteen rounds of talks are left behind, yet there is no concrete results so far, despite the fact that there is certainly a basis for accords.

The Soviet Union and other socialist states sincerely strive for speeding up the working out of the agreement. Their recent new proposals are aimed at imparting a fruitful character to the talks. It is noteworthy that their submission coincided with the special disarmament session of the U.N. General Assembly and convincingly showed that the Soviet Union stands firmly for detente.

The proposals of the socialist states express readiness to establish, as a result of curtailment, equal collective levels of the strength of armed forces of NATO countries and the Warsaw Treaty at 900,000 each, including 700,000 ground troops. The socialist countries deem it necessary for the framework of collective levels to have provisions that would not permit any state to subsequently restore or exceed its troops' pre-curtailment strength. The collective levels must cover the troops of all the direct participants without exception. This would provide for the equal participation of all states in the reduction of troops and armaments.

An important aspect of the socialist countries' new initiative is their readiness to restrict the reductions to ground troops, establishing simultaneously a maximum level of air force personnel. A step has been made forwarded in the matter of the size and structure of the reduction of troops of the USSR and the USA during the first stages. A characteristic feature of these proposals is excepting the possibility of anyone's claims to unequal reduction.

The new proposals of the socialist countries create a realistic foundation for preparing a reciprocally acceptable agreement which does not impair the security of states participating in the talks.

The response was different in the capitals of Western countries but the majority expressed different degrees of optimism in connection with the new proposals of the socialist states. It was noted that the proposals open up prospects for achieving agreement, since they contain steps in the direction of the Western states' position.

Yet, when the fifteenth round ended, the press made it known that some of the states participating in the Vienna negotiations have actually not given up attempts to protract indefinitely the Vienna negotiations and in the long run, to prevent an agreement. During the fifteenth round of negotiations it was revealed that the Western states, as before, intend to get a greater reduction of the personnel of the Soviet Ground Forces under the pretext "of eliminating the disproportion" favouring the Warsaw Treaty countries. They do not trouble themselves by indicating the source of such data. Making such categorical statements they require that the socialist countries themselves refute data of the Western countries.

With the appearance of real possibilities for the emergence of agreement, participants in the talks, the United States above all began again resorting to various kinds of procrastination, the American delegation is putting forth the absolutely unacceptable proposals, posing the matter in a way which is almost tantamount to the demand that, if the Soviet Union wants an agreement, it must agree to an asymmetric reduction of troops. In other words it demands a greater reduction of troops. In other words it demands a greater reduction of the socialist countries' troops compared to NATO countries' armies. It looks as if the U.S. is returning to its old, already rejected position. Moreover, the United States is resorting to prohibited moves at the talks, threatening that unless the Soviet Union agrees to more substantial concessions to the West, the negotiations "will not be conducted endlessly." The U.S., say its representatives, will have to start the deployment of neutron weapons in Western Europe.

There is no other way of describing this manner of negotiating than blackmail. It is well known, and this has been demonstrated by the experience of talks, that it is impossible to get an agreement through threats.

Many observers want to ask what does it mean in reality--blackmail or the United States is actually preparing to deploy the neutron bomb shortly in central Europe [as heard]. At any rate, this was recently reported by the American press. Washington seems to be starting a dangerous and risky gamble. This cannot but alarm European public opinion. Thanks to the socialist countries a good foundation for mutual agreement has been created at the Vienna negotiations: Their proposals reflect the concern for the need to reduce the military confrontation, and the merit of their proposals is that they proceed from the security interests of all the sides.

Achievement of agreement in Vienna would make it possible to eventually go over to the discussion of other concrete questions of military relaxation in Europe as well. Greatly depending on the Western powers' approach to the socialist countries constructive proposals is whether the unjustifiably procrastinated negotiatons on reducing armaments and armed forces in central Europe, can be set in motion again.

V ... LINEATES 'REAL' SOCIALISM FROM SPURIOUS MODELS

LD1023...Y Moscow in Serbo-Croatian to Yugoslavia 1630 GMT 10 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Dear friends, we would like to deal with a letter from our listener Zivojin Pantic. He has asked us a question which interests many of our listeners who are interested in Marxist-Leninist theory. What is real socialism, and what is the meaning of this term, Zivojin Pantic asks. We have asked master of philosophical sciences Aleksandr Krasov to answer this question.

We consider socialism to be real and actual where it has already been built and where it has manifested its strength and vitality. Such socialism exists over a large area on our planet, and not on paper or in theory that has not yet been confirmed in practice. We shall take the USSR as an example.

In the USSR real socialism was constructed in the middle of the 1930s; it triumphed in all spheres of socioeconomic life. This was reflected in and legally established by the 1936 USSR Constitution. However, which features and legitimate laws of the new social order triumphed first in the Soviet Union?

One of these features is the power of the working people along with the working class' vanguard role and the management of social development by the Marxist-Leninist party; furthermore, there is the social ownership of the means of production and from this the planned development of the entire national economy in the interests of all the inhabitants' prosperity, as well as implementation of the principle "from each according to his abilities and to each according to his work." Another of these features is the training of the people in the spirit of scientific communism and solidarity with the workers of the whole world. After the establishment of the socialist states' system we can add yet another aspect: education in the spirit of friendship with the peoples of fraternal countries.

Another feature of the new social order is a foreign policy based on the principle of peaceful coexistence of states with different social orders, and on the principle of socialist internationalism with socialist countries. As you probably know, dear friends, in October 1977, the new Constitution of the USSR was adopted. It notes that an advanced socialist society has been built in our country. This is a new stage and a higher level of real socialism.

I would like to emphasize that in the course of the past few decades whole libraries of books on the new social order--on socialism--have been written. The authors of these books are varied: They are adherents of the right wing of social democracy, followers of reformism, of reaching an agreement with the bourgeoisie. Among these authors there are both bourgeois ideologists as well as dyed in the wool defenders of capitalist entrepreneurship, and those who are trying to overthrow socialism by placing their hopes in counter-revolution and imperialist intervention, as well as those who wish to rid the term of socialism of everything which makes up its essence and its soul. In the works of these very varied theoreticians one can also find structures containing a great variety of models of socialism. For instance, there is ethical socialism, democratic socialism, socialism with a human face, Moslem socialism and--the latest novelty--Eurocommunism.

These modelmakers of socialism, designers of spurious models, have often only one main goal: that of compromising the already built-up real socialism which exists and of opposing the practice of this socialism with their theories which have nothing in common with reality. [paragraph continues]

I would like to quote the words spoken by Comrade Husak about 10 years ago when the rightwing forces in Czechoslovakia were on the rampage. Some officials have complicated the problem to such an extent that it is even difficult to see what they understand socialism to be. They imagine it to be some kind of social democratic (?offshoot) of the petitbourgeois theory of classlessness--Comrade Husak said with irony. In their view, socialism is [word indistinct] neglecting the leading role of the working class and its vanguard, the communist party, through the renunciation of the principle of socialist internationalism.

What is socialism with a human face--created on paper by some Czechoslovak theoreticians and their adherents in other countries--really like? Many models of socialism set up by theoreticians such as Goldstucker, Fischer and others are marked by common features: elimination of the working class and its vanguard, the party, from power and from the management of the economy; pluralism; allowing many different political parties to compete among themselves and renunciation of socialist democracy which is based on class principles. In this connection I would like to stress that documents on the plans of the rightwing forces in Czechoslovakia of 10 years ago were published in Czechoslovakia recently. One can clearly see from these documents with what they had planned to substitute socialist democracy. The documents show that rightwing forces in Czechoslovakia in July 1968 had prepared to form a leading group in the state which was to have taken power into its own hands and directed it against the party workers who had not given up their communist ideals. The establishment of concentration camps and subjectionof those who had remained faithful to socialism to reprisals, as well as the extension of complete freedom to imperialist, subversive propaganda groups was planned. Well, this is what was hidden behind the reasoning on the model of socialism with a human face.

Modelmakers of socialism often propagate different kinds of social orders which can not be described as socialism at all. For instance, until the 1960s, rightwing socialists had described Sweden as an example of democratic socialism. Later, many social democratic theoreticians were forced to admit that the order existing in that country could not be described as socialism. Social democratic leaders ruled Sweden for 30 years but this did not change the character of the political and economic systems; nor did it alleviate class antagonisms. In that country there is private ownership of the means of production, and there is still capitalist exploitation and the working class does not manage production and state affairs. In the economic sphere, the working class only has the opportunity of carrying out actions and obtaining miserable rewards. In the political sphere, it only has the opportunity of participating in parliamentary elections. Where is the socialism in that?

Modelmakers of socialism often propagate as an ideal a society which would be to everybody's liking: to the liking of the working man, of the social parasite, of the capitalist and of the person who wants to destroy the capitalist order and rid the world of oppression and violence. This kind of socialism is unreal. This is a utopia.

However, the successes of the real, existing socialism are becoming more and more evident from decade to decade. This socialism is consolidating itself and becoming perfect. The advanced socialist society which has been built in the USSR is the chief, magnificent result of the strenuous work of the Soviet people and is a legitimate stage along the path leading to communism.

GENERAL

AN EW SATELLITE RADIO-TV COMMUNICATION MEETING ENDS

LD1014Z4Y Moscow TASS in English 1355 GMT 10 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Delhi, August 10, TASS--A three-day conference has ended here of a group of experts on the question of establishing radio and television communication between non-aligned countries through satellites. It was attended by experts of India, Yugoslavia, the DPRK, Algeria, Nigeria, Kenya and Guyana. It was decided to prepare by common efforts concrete plan for the use of the existing communication satellites for the exchange of radio and television programs. The plan is to be tabled at the committee for telecommunications of non-aligned countries, whose session is scheduled to be held in October this year in Tanzania.

INTERSPUTNIK MEETING OPENS IN ULAANBATAAR

LD110824Y Moscow TASS in English 0812 GMT 11 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Ulaanbataar, August 11, TASS--The seventh session of Intersputnik, international space communications organisation, opened here today. Taking part in the session are the delegations of Bulgaria, Hungary, the German Democratic Republic, Cuba, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, the Soviet Union, the Czechoslovak Soviet [as received] Socialist Republic as well as the International Radio and Television Organisation (OIRT).

The session is to discuss problems pertaining to the news coverage of the 1980 Olympic games in Moscow, exchange of political information and other problems.

BRIEFS

SEMINAR ON PORT MANAGEMENT--An international seminar on port management has opened in the Black Sea port of Odessa. It was organized for United Nations scholarship students from 36 African countries including Angola, Burundi, Ghana, the Ivory Coast, Madagascar, Cameroon, Tanzania, Sierra Leone and Senegal. The seminar participants will also visit other Soviet ports to study mechanization and automation. On the United Nations' recommendation, the Soviet Union holds 20 international seminars and courses for the developing countries annually. [Text] [Moscow International Service in English 1500 GMT 8 Aug 78 LD]

CARTER'S SOVIET 'POLICIES' INCONSISTENT, UNPREDICTABLE

LD101421Y Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian No 32, 4 Aug 78 pp 12-13 LD

[V. Gribachev article: "The Zigzags of the 'Moderate Course'"]

[Text] Strange as it may seem Washington is calling its present anti-Soviet campaign "a moderate course." The components of this "moderation" are well known: unbridled fantasizing in speeches about "human rights," the cancellation of a major deal between our countries, and, finally, hints--frequently repeated--that it would not be a bad idea to freeze, and if possible, to break off altogether the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks.

In relations with the Soviet Union the United States has assumed the role of teacher, and it has personally assigned the USSR the part of a "naughty pupil." It is precisely this kind of scenario that George Ball proposed during J. Carter's election campaign: He was one of the foreign policy advisers to the presidential candidate and had been an adviser to J. Kennedy and L. Johnson. America, he persuaded J. Carter, ought to be more resistant to the bewitching strains of the music of detente. It is necessary to strengthen military might and limit trade with the USSR if the Russians continue to support national liberation wars. In general the United States needs a "period of polite disdain vis-a-vis the Soviet Union." Is this not what the J. Carter administration is now calling a "moderate course?"

How Anniversaries Are Marked

One of the main components of the new policy is the hullabaloo surrounding the question of "human rights." This time the U.S. mass media have timed the anti-Soviet campaign to coincide with the third anniversary of the signing of the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. Traitors to the motherland, who have recently been justly convicted, have been called "rights defenders" and "victimized monitors of the Helsinki accords."

"In our view, their fate," declared State Department spokesman Hodding Carter at a press conference, "will become the main indicator of the Soviet leadership's attitude both toward the observance of commitments based on the Final Act and toward the desire to develop Soviet-U.S. relations constructively.

A worthless "indicator," the Helsinki accords contain no point sanctioning antistate activity. No such point has appeared over the past 3 years. Nor does the act contain the right to infringe on Soviet laws. Perhaps J. Carter's administration believes that by elevating the hullabaloo about the "struggle for human rights" to the rank of government policy it will automatically acquire the right to interfere in the internal affairs of the Soviet Union? But the final document of the conference scrupulously stipulates quite the reverse.

A free agent is free to do what he wants. The guaranteeing of human rights within the United States itself will be its own internal affair. Attempts to "pressure" the Soviet Union will always be interference in its internal affairs. A spade must be called a spade. "International law," the New York TIMES wrote, "prohibits any state from interfering in the internal political, legal and economic affairs of another state."

The Rightwingers Are Sounding Rollcall

The administration issued the statement of "violations of the provisions of the Final Act at the trials in Moscow," and in the Capitol the signal was heard. [paragraph continues]

"the [illegible]up" has already been hastily assembled in Congress under the leadership of [illegible] of the most loathsome figures--Senator Henry Jackson. The slogan of the anti-Soviet army is unpretentious--to delay the SALT talks, if not call them off altogether.

Major forces--reactionary professional organizations of various trends, not to mention the "brass hats" who are always at hand--have been summoned by the rightwingers into the ranks of those attacking detente. Senators Jackson, Mondale and Baker have been moved up into the front ranks, and furthermore, for greater effect they are seeking to operate separately, if only as a cover.

"Reference is being made," wrote the French newspaper L'HUMANITE, "to the trials, just as reference was made in May to the events in Zaire, to break off, or at least, postpone, the talks. Perhaps the most curious elucidation of the U.S. position at the talks came at a White House briefing 10 July. Press Secretary Jody Powell reported, without the least embarrassment, that the President "had rejected the Soviet Union's attempts to link the SALT talks with human rights." Take that to mean what you will. Is this not why Britain's THE GUARDIAN assessed such tricks by the U.S. administration as an expression of the danger that "the growing hopes for substantial progress at the SALT talks might be scotched"?

Everything indicates that influential forces in U.S. politics do not even conceal their desire to achieve this goal.

Punishment at One's Own Expense

On 20 July, the President held a press conference. The press conference had been scheduled for the peak television viewing period, in order, as the New York TIMES wrote, "to take advantage of a number of events which, in the opinion of the White House, would promote a favorable opinion of Carter." It is not known whether the President's answers had the desired effect on the millions of television viewers. It is certainly clear that they disturbed U.S. businessmen.

"We would like to increase trade with the Soviet Union," declared J. Carter. And then, without any logical connection: "We have canceled the sale of some very sophisticated electronic computer equipment to the Soviet Union," and "moreover, I have extended export controls to cover equipment which could lead to an increase in oil extraction in the Soviet Union."

In 1974 Congress passed a law erecting discriminatory barriers in USSR-U.S. trade. One of its authors was the same Henry Jackson. By refusing the Soviet Union most-favored-nation status the law has had an adverse effect on commodity turnover between the two countries.

Both 4 years ago and today trade discrimination is dictated by certain political objectives. The well-known U.S. diplomat and international relations specialist George Kennan noted reasonably: "In the first place I believe that this refusal (to grant most-favored-nation status--V.G.L.) especially one set out in legislative form, is an unsuitable and undesirable means of bringing pressure to bear on the government of another country.

The JOURNAL OF COMMERCE, organ of the business circles, recently posed a rhetorical question: "Why, when U.S. politicians want to express their disapproval of domestic political actions by some other government, do they decide so easily that they should force the business community to be the instrument of their displeasure?" Let this question be answered by the U.S. administration which is to blame for the abrogation of the agreement. It is doubtful that the businessmen will seek compensation from the White House for the losses they have incurred and for those which they may incur. But certain commentators are also asking themselves another question: Will there be any sense in the Soviet Union's expanding trade with the United States if it takes into consideration Washington's attempts to use economic pressure each time its strategy demands this? Moreover, the United States does not possess an economic weapon to accomplish this "strategy" because the majority of goods of interest to the Soviet Union can be purchased in other countries. It is believed in West Europe that they can, if necessary, do without Washington's blessing....

"Hesitation Waltz"

The President declared at the press conference that "he does not intend to interfere in the Soviet Union's internal affairs." Nevertheless he has yielded to pressure from the "hardliners." References to the Final Act are, to say the least, irrelevant: This document speaks of the interest of signatory states in disarmament efforts and of the desire for the reduction or gradual elimination of all kinds of obstacles to trade development. Certain U.S. commentators are trying to interpret J. Carter's concession to the rightwingers as necessary. Otherwise, they say, he would have no chance of congressional approval of a SALT agreement. But, after all, who can guarantee that the "shock group" will be content with the President's concession? If this concession has been secured with such ease, will it not further whet their appetite?

"A whole series of factors are responsible for the deterioration of U.S.-Soviet relations," the JOURNAL DE GENEVE commented. "One of the most important of these is the policy which President Carter has pursued since he entered the White House. In essence, it would be more correct to speak not of a policy but of Jimmy Carter's 'policies' toward the Soviet Union." The inconsistency and unpredictability of the White House's actions have been christened by L'HUMANITE as a "hesitation waltz," and in the top West European diplomatic circles the following simile has been circulated: The U.S. administration's policy is like the Loch Ness monster--no one knows whether or not this policy actually does exist.

The U.S. administration is calling its latest creation "a moderate course." But the Washington POST, citing government officials, writes that further anti-Soviet measures can be expected. This "immoderate" relapse into earlier "policies" contrasts sharply with the White House's assurances of its adherence to the policy of detente.

However, the truest impression is still created when deeds and not words are assessed.

'SOBER-MINDED' U.S. CONGRESSMEN FAVOR DETENTE

LD102103Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0830 GMT 10 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Washington, 10 August--TASS correspondent Boris Ivanov reports: Sober-minded American politicians support the policy of international detente and the speedy achievement of a Soviet-American SALT agreement.

The present Soviet-American SALT negotiations, stated Representative Robert Carr at a press conference here, are important for maintaining world peace and curbing the dangerous arms race. Their successful conclusion would facilitate an easing of the world political climate and significantly diminish the danger of nuclear war.

The actions of some members of Congress who are in favor of a further increase in military potential and the achievement of strategic superiority over the USSR are hampering the adoption of joint steps to limit the growth of the military potential of both states.

The practical steps of the Soviet Union and the United States aimed at achieving a new SALT agreement, said Congressman Thomas Downey, enjoy wide support among both the American and the world public and are seen as real measures to insure world stability and security. Public opinion polls taken over the past months in the United States clearly show that the overwhelming majority of Americans favors continuing detente and the speedy conclusion of a SALT agreement.

Artificially charging the atmosphere with tension helps neither to strengthen the U.S. position nor to rapidly conclude a SALT agreement, Representative Michael Harrington said in a conversation with the TASS correspondent. The limitation of strategic offensive weapons, a ban on the development of new types of weapons of mass destruction and a complete and general ban on nuclear weapons testing are the most urgent tasks at the moment, calling for joint efforts by the governments of both countries. A successful solution to these very important problems of our era would have a favorable influence on making the international political atmosphere healthier and would assist the deepening of mutual understanding between the peoples of both states, the congressman stressed.

ECONOMIC COMPETITION FROM JAPAN ALARMS AMERICANS

LD0909547 Moscow TASS in English 0931 GMT 9 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, August 9, TASS--The USA is increasingly often suffering setbacks in its economic competition with Japan, writes Gennadiy Vasilyev, PRAVDA's correspondent in Washington. This is seen from the stream of Japanese-made TV sets, cars, steel and textiles flooding the local market, while U.S.-made products can move in the opposite direction only with difficulty.

Nowadays, the Americans have new reasons for being alarmed--it is the scale of Japanese financial penetration in the USA, he notes. Last year, the newspaper Washington POST is sounding alarm, capital investments by Japanese companies in the United States approach 25 billion dollars. They are purchasing land, goods, fish, farm products and industrial enterprises. This trend is a source of alarm for American industrialists who are, in addition, unhappy also about the fact that the Japanese are purchasing in the USA chiefly farm products and industrial raw materials, while importing more expensive products of the manufacturing industry.

The Asian rivals are squeezing out the Americans even in the field of manufacture of semiconductors, where the USA so far holds 60 percent of the world market, Vasiliyev notes. They in particular, purchase in the United States itself small electronics firms, employ local engineers and are thus creating a base on the American soil while by-passing custom barriers. The U.S. capital, which is used to suppress competitors by the quality and lower cost price of products, now has to give up positions both in the world markets and at home.

The Washington POST carries an editorial article suggesting an answer to the question of the causes of the setbacks suffered by U.S. business, the PRAVDA correspondent writes. Over the decade from 1967 to 1977 the American newspaper reports, labour productivity in Japan's manufacturing industry grew 107 percent, in France--72 percent, in West Germany--70 percent, in Italy--62 percent, in Canada--43 percent, while the increase in the USA was only 27 percent.

U.S. DELAYS INVESTIGATION OF CHILEAN OFFICIAL'S DEATH

LD101222Y Moscow TASS in English 1205 GMT 10 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Washington, August 10, TASS--The relatives of Orlando Letelier, the former foreign minister in Salvador Allende's government, and his secretary R. Moffit, who tragically lost their lives in the American capital in September 1976 as a result of the explosion of a bomb placed into their car by hired killers, instituted criminal proceedings against the Pinochet junta. The application, made by the widow and the four sons of Orlando Letelier and the family of R. Moffit, specifically points out that the responsibility for this act of international terrorism rests directly with General Pinochet and his government.

In spite of direct evidence exposing the complicity of the Pinochet secret police in this political murder, the United States authorities needed almost two years before officially confirming obvious facts. A few days ago the U.S. Department of Justice, under pressure from world opinion, had to institute proceedings against several officials of the Chilean secret police directly involved in the preparation and carrying out of this act of terror.

At the same time many observers draw attention to the absolutely obvious delay in the investigations. Such "slow pace" of the United States authorities becomes more comprehensible if one bears in mind that the Pinochet secret police, from its inception, had been acting in closest contact with the American intelligence. Official Washington, evidently, is afraid lest the judicial investigation reveal more facts of the criminal activity of the CIA.

CONGRESS APPROVES INCREASED PENTAGON SPENDING

LD102045Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0807 GMT 10 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Washington, 10 August--TASS correspondent Yevgeniy Yegorov reports: The House of Representatives has approved a military budget for fiscal 1979 of $119.2 billion. Opponents of the unrestrained arms race attempted to reduce military spending, but all their amendments to the appropriations bill were rejected.

What is more, during the debates many congressmen, representing both the ruling Democratic Party and the opposition Republican Party, vied among themselves to defend the Pentagon, clamoring for an increase in military spending under the pretext of the mythical "Soviet threat." As a result, the House approved military spending in excess of the amount requested by the administration, which was $117.8 billion. The Pentagon's allocations will increase by 10.8 percent over the level of the current fiscal year.

The figure of $119.2 billion, however, does not give the full picture of U.S. military spending for the 1979 fiscal year. The general "ceiling" on spending for the U.S. Defense Department has been set by law at $128.5 billion. This "double bookkeeping" puts at the Pentagon's disposal immense reserve sums which it can always use at its discretion for various military programs.

Next year the Pentagon plans to spend $9.8 billion on maintaining strategic missile forces, and $2.5 billion will be spent by the Department of Energy on the production of nuclear arms. There are plans to speed up work on the creation and production of cruise missiles and the new MX strategic missile, to buy an eighth Trident class atomic submarine and missiles for it, and to improve the B-52 strategic bomber fleet.

There will be an increase of $5.3 billion for maintaining the armed forces in general, primarily due to intensifying U.S. military preparations in West Europe, where six American divisions and eight tactical Air Force units are now deployed. There has been a significant increase in spending on the expansion of the transport aircraft fleet for carrying American troops and military material from U.S. territory to West Europe and other areas.

Nor has the Navy been left out; it already has 323 warships, but the 1979 plan proposes the construction of 16 warships and auxiliary ships. The administration and Congress are quarrelling over the allocation of about $2 billion for the construction of yet another nuclear-powered aircraft carrier. The administration is against this on strategic grounds, preferring to use the money for the construction of other warships within the framework of a major program for 1979-1983, for which there are already plans to provide $42 billion.

HOUSE HALTS FUNDING OF ASSASSINATION COMMITTEE

LD091420Y Moscow TASS in English 1245 GMT 9 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Washington, August 9, TASS--The House Administrative Committee has refused to appropriate 790 thousand dollars for the special House committee for the investigation into the assassination of President John Kennedy and fighter for the freedom of black Americans Martin Luther King.

Their decision to end appropriations was taken at a time when the investigation committee, as the AP agency reports, has learned "new details" which can shed light on these two political assassinations, which have not yet been fully disclosed.

The committee is to start in the next few days a long series of hearings. It is expected that witnesses will be examined and various documents concerning the two assassinations will be read out. Among the witnesses will be James Earl Ray, the murderer of Martin Luther King. J. Earl Ray, who is now serving a 99 year term in prison, will be one of the main witnesses in the case. Ray repeatedly expressed the intention to name the accomplices in the plot to kill King, but each time his mouth was effectively stopped.

Fresh reports have recently appeared in the press to the effect how the murder of the fighter for the rights of black Americans had been prepared. Several days ago, the investigations committee published a number of photographs and drawings showing persons who can be associated with the murders of Kennedy and King.

So far, official U.S. bodies categorically denied that these two murders were a result of conspiracies, and claimed that they had been done by solo murderers, who acted independently. In all evidence, there are influential forces in the USA, which are afraid of new exposures. As is known, all the previous attempts at an independent investigation in the murder of Kennedy and Martin Luther King ended fruitlessly as a result of interference of some "mysterious" and influential forces.

PRC REVEALS 'HEGEMONISTIC PLANS' BY PRESSURING JAPAN

LD102230Y Moscow TASS in English 2223 GMT 10 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, August 10, TASS--TASS commentator Mikhail Demchenko writes: Negotiations to conclude the so-called treaty of peace and friendship, are being held in Peking by China and Japan. They are dealing, however, not with how to strengthen peace and friendship between the Japanese and Chinese peoples, but mainly discussing the inclusion of a clause "on joint action against hegemony," this is being done at the insistence of the Chinese side. PRC Foreign Minister Huang Hua, the Japanese press reports, stated bluntly that precisely joint action by China and Japan against "hegemonism" is the "foundation of the Japano-Chinese treaty."

China has long stopped making a secret out of the fact that the struggle against "hegemony" is spearheaded against the Soviet Union. This was even recorded in the CPC rules revised by the 11th Congress of the Communist Party of China. For several years now the Peking leadership is waging a sweeping campaign of pressuring Japanese statesmen, political parties and public opinion to get the Japano-Chinese treaty of peace and friendship signed with a clause "on joint actions against hegemony."

Japanese public opinion and the press regard Peking's pressure as an attempt to draw Japan into a China planned international anti-Soviet front. They assessed this as complete disdain for Japan's foreign-policy course which is based, according to numerous statements by the Japanese Government, on maintaining friendly relations with all countries. Following this course, Japan refused to include the hegemony clause in its treaty with China. Yet the latter continues its unprecedented pressure on Japan, thereby demonstrating its hegemonism; during the talks in Peking the Japanese delegation suggested to augment the clause by saying that it "is not directed against a definite country" or "is not directed against any concrete country." However, the Peking leadership rejected this proposal and demanded that the treaty be signed on the Chinese terms only.

The Japanese press and many politicians, including those from the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party, are warning the government against haste when concluding the treaty with China.

They recalled the recent demonstration of Chinese expansionism and hegemony during the attempt to use force to "resolve" the question of the identity of the Senkaku Islands claimed by both Japan and China. By the way, the conflict around these islands was not taken up at the Peking talks. The Chinese side preferred to keep silent on the matter. China's attempts to capture the Senkaku Islands by armed force once again demonstrated to the peoples the dangerous character of the Peking leadership's foreign policy course. China's present foreign policy is: counteracting relaxation of tension, a provocative course in international relations, aimed at sowing strife and hostility among states. This precisely is the content with which the Peking leadership is investing the concept of struggle against "hegemony."

The Peking leadership is now openly demonstrating its striving for hegemony in South-East Asia, for which it is using subversive actions on its border with neighbouring countries. During the existence of the PRC the Peking expansionists have started "disputes" on borders with nearly all its neighbouring states and set territorial claims to the majority of them. For satisfying its territorial claims Peking has repeatedly resorted to force.

The Chinese chauvinists are artificially exacerbating relations with Vietnam, seeking to obstruct socialist construction in that country. They deliberately fire up the Kampuchean-Vietnamese armed conflict.

The Peking leadership is widely using Chinese emigres for its political interests whenever it feels it is profitable. The peoples of South-East Asia know about this well enough from the examples of Indonesia, Malaysia, Burma. Peking's policy practically serves its hegemonist goals, the ambition to make the developing countries obedient to China. The Peking talks on concluding a Japano-Chinese treaty show once again that China is striving by every means to conduct its hegemonistic course in the international arena. Concluding the treaty on Chinese terms, may seriously damage not only Japan's national interests, but obstruct the development of the detente process and heat up the international situation to the utmost.

CHINA CONTINUES TO MAKE TERRITORIAL CLAIMS ON NEIGHBORS

LD1013O1Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Aug 78 p 5 LD

[Article by TASS political commentator M. Yakovlev: "Hegemonism in Action"]

[Text] The Peking newspaper KWANGMING JIH-PAO has published another report on "new archeological finds" in regions adjacent to Soviet territory. Like many previous reports of this sort, it is designed to "confirm" the Maoists' version that extensive Soviet lands are "Chinese." In present-day China articles of this sort have become an inalienable part of an anti-Soviet propaganda campaign around Peking's territorial claims against the Soviet Union.

Chinese propagandists have recently been trying to present their territorial claims in a "scientific" wrapping. A vast apparatus is working on this. Many articles are produced from the pens of its employees and are widely published in the press or produced in individual collections. Multivolume "scientific works" are published. The first two volumes of the four-volume so-called "History of Tsarist Russia's Aggression in China," which is based on garbles and fabrications, have gone on sale in the last 2 months. There has been a real archeological fever in the country for some time. It is typical that its most acute attacks can be observed in regions adjacent to objects of Peking's expansionist aspirations.

As numerous facts confirm, these vain attempts by Chinese propaganda have nothing to do with real science. Gross anti-Sovietism and the falsification of history are a characteristic feature of the materials in question. They are calculated to misinform public opinion, both inside the country and abroad, and to substantiate the Maoists' slanderous thesis that tsarist Russia seized "Chinese lands" and that the Soviet Union is defending and continuing its predatory policy.

The Chinese leaders display great-power expansionist aspirations toward more than the Soviet Union. Over the years of the PRC's existence the Peking expansionists have started border "disputes" with almost all neighboring states, and territorial claims have been made on the majority of them, both by way of "cartographic aggression" (designating foreign territories as Chinese on maps) and in official PRC Government documents. The "register" of territorial claims on neighboring states, which the Maoists call "lost lands," comprises no less than 10.5 million square kilometers--which is almost 1 million square kilometers more than China's own territory (9.6 million square kilometers). It includes Soviet territories with a total area of more than 1.5 million square kilometers, parts of Afghan and Indian territories, entire states--Korea, Mongolia, Nepal, Burma, Thailand, Malaysia, Cambodia, Laos and Vietnam--and a number of island territories in the East China and South China seas. China has now extended its borders hundreds of kilometers out from the mainland toward the shores of the Philippines, Malaysia and the southern part of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, having proclaimed the waters and all archipelagoes in the South China Sea "a constituent part of Chinese territory."

Peking has repeatedly tried to use force to help resolve its territorial claims. It has resorted to armed provocations or the threat of force on the borders with Burma, India, the Soviet Union, Vietnam and Japan. And now the Chinese leadership bears heavy responsibility for the tense situation in Southeast Asia and for inciting the Cambodian authorities with the help of Chinese weapons and Chinese military instructors and advisors to start a border war against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. Peking's present great-power expansionist policy is one of the chief obstacles to a general improvement of the political climate in Asia.

PEKING CONDEMNED FOR 'BIG-NATION CHAUVINISTIC ATTITUDE'

LD110235Y Moscow in Vietnamese to Vietnam 1430 GMT 9 Aug 78 OW

[Grammatikov commentary: "Peking's Arrogant and Big-Nation Chauvinistic Attitude"]

[Text] World public opinion is following with concern China's increasing political, economic and military pressures on Vietnam. To conceal the real cause of the troubles, Peking is feverishly slandering the SRV, pretending it is a victim of Vietnam's hostile acts. The Peking leadership claims that it has been forced to take measures against the SRV on a reciprocal basis. PEOPLE'S DAILY wrote: We have no other choice. Meanwhile, the Peking propaganda machine has described the Sino-Vietnamese incidents as unprecedented events in the PRC's foreign policy. However, these statements are contrary to the facts. China's policy of exerting tremendous pressure on Vietnam is within the framework of Peking's foreign policy and strategic objectives. Acting on Mao's instructions, all of the Chinese leadership's actions in the international arena are in suport of China's global objective of dominating the world. According to Mao, the Chinese must start with their regional tasks before they can realize that cherished dream. One of these tasks, which was set forth when Mao was still alive, concerns the conquest of Southeast Asia, which is very rich in natural resources. However, Vietnam is an obstacle to the implementation of Peking's expansionist policy. Having gloriously defeated the imperialists, Vietnam certainly will not sacrifice its freedom and independence for the Peking leadership's big-nation chauvinistic ambitions. Vietnam's foreign policy of independence, its increasingly greater prestige in the international arena and its friendly relations with the USSR and other socialist countries have angered the Chinese authorities. They have fabricated the story of Hoa people being persecuted by Vietnam, have incited the Kampuchean militarists to attack Vietnam and have exerted economic pressure on Vietnam. Thus, the Vietnamese people, who underwent 30 years of war, are now being betrayed.

The Peking leadership's vicious policy toward Vietnam is within the framework of the traditional Great Han policy of former Chinese emperors and kings. Over the centuries, their most important task was to enslave distant southern countries. Confucianism holds that China is the axis of the world and the only civilized country among uncivilized countries. It also holds that Chinese emperors and kings have the right to rule other nations, including Vietnam. We should recall that the former Chinese aggressors repeatedly threatened Vietnam.

In conducting its current policy toward Socialist Vietnam, Peking shamelessly continues to travel on the path previously taken by the U.S. imperialists. The example of the Vietnam war proved the common interests of and collusion between Peking and the imperialist reactionaries. NEWSWEEK magazine wrote: Washington is anxiously waiting to hear gunfire resound along the Sino-Vietnamese borders. After suffering an ignominious setback in Vietnam, the imperialists hope that their dark schemes will be further carried out by the Peking chauvinists. Everyone is aware that the Peking leadership has a two-faced policy toward Vietnam which existed even when the Vietnamese people were selflessly fighting U.S. aggression.

At that time, the Mao faction sought every possible means to undermine the solidarity of the progressive and peace-loving forces in the fight against the aggressors. It rejected all proposals for cooperation aimed at helping the struggling Vietnamese people. It tried hard to avoid taking measures that might lead the United States to think that the PRC was readily and resolutely defending Vietnam, its neighboring country victimized by aggression.

Despite the affirmation by the pro-Mao faction, the current Sino-Vietnamese conflict is certainly not the only incident of its type involving China. We should recall that China apparently has territorial ambitions toward all of its neighbors. We should also recall that Peking has resorted to having Chinese residents exert pressure against India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Burma and Nepal. China has threatened the independence of the People's Republic of Mongolia, amassed troops along the Sino-Mongolian border areas, and has triggered provocations in the border areas. The sad experiences of Kampuchea and then of Albania have clearly shown the true nature of Peking's big-nation chauvinism. Obviously, Peking has made great efforts to put other people under its influence and force them to follow its policy, and Vietnam is no exception. In creating difficulties for Vietnam's socialist construction and undermining Vietnam's international prestige, the Chinese chauvinists are spearheading their attacks on the whole socialist community.

During their recent meetings in the Crimea, Comrade Brezhnev and other comrade leaders of a number of socialist countries resolutely affirmed their fraternal solidarity with the heroic Vietnamese people, who are defending their legitimate rights, their national sovereignty and the honor of their fatherland. The Peking provocateurs should not forget that the USSR and its friends have adequate strength and sufficient facilities to protect the interests of their states and the peaceful labor of their people from all schemes of aggression.

PRC, WEST REPORTEDLY PLANNING JOINT HONG KONG VENTURES

LD091258Y Moscow TASS in English 1146 GMT 9 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Singapore, August 9, TASS--According to reports of the Hong Kong press, PRC representatives currently staying in Hong Kong, are holding talks with owners of a number of U.S. [and] West European companies on the construction in that British colony of joint enterprises. To ensure cheap manpower for the future enterprises, Peking is planning to widen considerably the export of labour force to Hong Kong. As the newspaper SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST reports, 50 thousand "legal Chinese immigrants" are to be sent from China to Hong Kong already this year, which is almost three times the annual immigration quota, on which agreement was got by Peking, London and the Hong Kong administration.

The press notes that 13 major banks and more than 130 bank branches in Hong Kong belonging to the PRC started pursuing an "aggressive financial and commercial policy". They are buying land plots and real estate and have already started building big warehouses, shopping centre, apartment houses and investing capital in municipal transport.

BILAK HITS WEST'S 'INCORRECT EVALUATION' OF CSSR 1968 EVENTS

LD091548Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1405 GMT 9 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Moscow--"On 21 August 1968 the firm determination of the countries of socialism to defend the socialist achievements of all the fraternal countries and the position of socialism in Europe was unquestionably demonstrated," Vasil Bilak, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, writes in the latest edition of the weekly NOVOYE VREMYA in an article devoted to the events of August 1968.

"Thanks to the resolute actions of our allies, imperialist plans for tearing Czechoslovakia away from the family of socialist countries and weakening the position of socialism in Europe generally were foiled," the article says. "If the counterrevolution had succeeded, a revision of the results of World War II would have followed. The international assistance given to Czechoslovakia by the Soviet Union, Poland, the GDR, Hungary and Bulgaria not only safeguarded the defense of socialism on our soil but was also in accordance with the interests of the consolidation of the position of socialism and peace in Europe and throughout the world."

With the arrival of troops of the allied states, favorable conditions were created for the consolidation and strengthening of Marxist-Leninist forces within the ranks of the CPCZ, the author notes. The denouement came at the CPCZ Central Committee plenum in April 1969, at which the right wingers' stooges were relieved of leading posts in the party and state and the new leadership headed by Gustav Husak assumed power. "The rightwing and counter-revolutionary forces were defeated exclusively by political means. Nobody was brought before the courts for taking part in the counterrevolutionary movement. This fact is deliberately suppressed in the West," Bilak writes.

"Every unprejudiced observer should recognize that, looking at matters from April 1969, Czechoslovakia has achieved the sort of success of which the citizens of our country and our friends abroad can be proud. This is the period which has been the most successful in the whole history of building socialism in our country," the author points out. He presents facts such as: in the period from 1969 to the end of last year, the national income increased by 52 percent, industrial output grew by 67 percent, agricultural productivity increased by 21 percent. The country knows no inflation and unemployment. Basic rights and social guarantees are insured for every working person. In the framework of the national front, the citizens of the CSSR take an active part in forming and implementing the political course.

"However we cannot help being perturbed," Bilak writes, "by the fact that certain democratic circles in the West are still making incorrect evaluations about 21 August 1968. For how much longer will references to the May Day celebrations in Prague in 1968 sound forth from the pages of the press and at various seminars and symposiums, as "proof" of the fact that the CPCZ won tremendous popularity and held the situation firmly in its hands? If anyone with a true interest in the most important facts concerning that time analyzed them from Marxist positions, we would inevitably come to the conclusion that real power at that time was in the hands of the rightwing, and not the Marxist-Leninist forces. Certain of our friends, who are waging a struggle in their own countries for the triumph of justness and for democracy and socialism, were unfortunately unable right to the end to understand the true meaning of the "Prague spring." At that period there was no talk of a rebirth of democracy but of one thing, and one thing alone--of counterrevolution."

"We are sincerely concerned that even now certain people who call themselves our friends fall into the trap of false information about Czechoslovakia. We are deeply distressed by this, since such a position harms the cause of progress in Europe and damages the policy of peaceful coexistence," the author points out.

Vasil Bilak writes that the CPCZ "will continue to prove in all its practical work that all those correct ideas and plans which the party put forward in 1968 can only be implemented by adhering strictly to a policy based on Marxist-Leninist principles in close cooperation with the fraternal socialist countries."

"In both happy or troubled times, whenever the Czechoslovak people have needed a helping hand, it has primarily been extended by the Soviet Union. In August 1968 the USSR for the sake of saving socialism in the CSSR, brought all its political, moral and material strength to bear. It did this in the knowledge that by so doing it would not only put itself in the firing line of a ferocious anti-Soviet campaign on the part of international reaction but also realized that many honest people would not at once be able to understand why this international assistance was so vitally necessary. Our people are sincerely grateful to the Soviet Union for this."

GYENES VIEWS HUNGARY'S PARTICIPATION IN COMMUNITY'S LIFE

LD101253Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Aug 78 p 4 LD

[Article by Andras Gyenes, secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee: "Along the Path of Cooperation"]

[Text] Budapest--The 11th MSZMP Congress comprehensively examined the international situation and the main factors and directions of world politics and paid particular attention to the expansion and deepening of Hungary's relations with the socialist countries. Discussing the course of fulfilling the congress decisions, the MSZMP Central Committee April (1978) Plenum once again stressed the importance of these questions and stated that the principled political directives of the congress and the party program statement adopted at it have stood the test of time.

Today socialism is being built in Europe, Asia and Latin America and is the invincible force determining mankind's progress.

The socialist countries are increasingly influencing international political processes and their example is greatly influencing the peoples of the capitalist and developing countries and the hundreds of millions of people struggling for national and social liberation. The socialist countries have been and are able to successfully fulfill their historic role only thanks to the fact that they always attach great importance to strengthening fraternal unity and cohesion.

The firm and principled basis of our cooperation is Marxism-Leninism--the immortal revolutionary teaching which the fraternal parties apply creatively under specific conditions. The MSZMP's experience also confirms that the implementation of historic tasks for each country demands specific analysis of the situation by the communist and workers parties and elaboration of the correct policy line appropriate to it. At the same time the fact that we are uniting our efforts in achieving the common aims, are relying on the new sources of strength created by fraternal cooperation, are creatively utilizing one another's experience and are supporting one another in an internationalist fashion totally accords with our national and also international interests.

Hungary is part of the world socialist system. Under the MSZMP's leadership our people are confidently building the developed socialist society and an important condition of the success of this building is the internationalist cohesion and multifaceted and fruitful cooperation among the fraternal countries. [paragraph continues]

This is deepening and expanding with every passing year. We are striving to further strengthen multilateral relations with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries and to develop our political, economic, ideological, cultural and scientific cooperation.

The MSZMP subscribes to the viewpoint that, among the relations linking it with the other fraternal parties, its relations with the CPSU are of outstanding importance. In the last 60 years the Soviet communists and the peoples of the USSR have accumulated invaluable experience in building and defending the new society. Much of this experience is of fundamental importance for the socialist building and is an invaluable help to the fraternal parties, including the MSZMP.

We are struggling together with the Soviet people for the cause of peace and international security. Today when the preservation of peace is a vitally important task for the entire planet, the proposals submitted by the Soviet Government for the consideration of the UN General Assembly special session on disarmament are of particularly great importance. These proposals which outline specific practical ways of ending the arms race and which envisage the speediest convening of a world disarmament conference also encountered wholehearted support in Hungary.

Hungary actively participates in the further expansion of multilateral cooperation and in the work of the Warsaw Pact and CEMA. Together with the fraternal socialist community countries it puts forward initiatives aimed at consolidating favorable international processes, curbing the arms race and preventing world war. In accordance with the basic principles approved by our party's 11th congress Hungary consistently acts on these and other important issues in the spirit of the coordinated foreign policy positions of the socialist countries, since this accords with our people's interests and serves the great cause of socialism and peace.

The fraternal countries, the recent 32d CEMA session noted, are successfully solving the tasks of building socialism and communism and are building up their economic might. Our relations in the economic sphere have become still more coordinated. The dynamic growth of economic might increases socialism's magnetic force and demonstrates the superiority of the new social system over capitalism. Implementation of the comprehensive program for further deepening and improving cooperation and developing socialist economic integration among the CEMA countries is an important component part of our multilateral relations. All this insures the planned economic development of the community countries and is a powerful source of our strength. At the same time we can see how economic cooperation makes an effective contribution to implementing the principles of proletarian internationalism, fraternal mutual assistance and mutual advantage.

The cooperation among the socialist countries' fraternal parties in the sphere of ideological work is becoming increasingly close. The MSZMP believes that the exchange of opinions here is highly important for better acquaintance with our friends' experience and for the theoretical generalization and practical utilization of the latter. The forms of our contacts which have taken shape make it possible to find the correct answers to the new questions put forward by the course of building the socialist society and to form a socialist consciousness and socialist way of life.

Cooperation in the ideological sphere is inseparable from the struggle for the purity of Marxist-Leninist ideas. The application of the fraternal parties' experience strengthens our ideological positions in the struggle on the one hand against dogmatism and on the other against the revisionist ways into which attempts are made to lure us under the pretext of modernizing Marxism. The best conditions are also insured for the struggle against all new attacks by bourgeois ideology and against various other anti-Marxist, anti-Soviet views which change their appearance. At the same time our participation in ideological cooperation helps to solve our own tasks of educating the masses.

The Hungarian communists attach particular importance to developing relations among the fraternal countries' ruling parties. The inviolable combat alliance, ideological unity, common aims, loyalty to the banner of proletarian internationalism--that is the firm foundation of the further deepening of this cooperation in a planned fashion.

The MSZMP proclaims with conviction that the importance of the principles of proletarian internationalism nowadays continues to grow. Internationalist solidarity and joint action are the sine qua non of cooperation and of the successful fulfillment of the national and international mission of the socialist countries' fraternal parties and, in a wider sense, of all the communist and workers parties. This means primarily insuring the coordination of national and international interests and incorporates the desire for unity, mutual solidarity and support, and comradely cooperation. Implementation of these principles is based on observance of one another's independence, equality and also noninterference in internal affairs.

The development of the relations among the socialist countries is increasingly becoming a concern of the whole people and is being embodied in the friendship among the socialist nations. The day-to-day cooperation among the millions of people building socialism and communism assists fuller acquaintance with one another's culture and national values and their mutual enrichment, and the deepening of socialist patriotism and proletarian internationalism. It must be said that our cooperation is the constant target of attacks by international reaction and extremist imperialist circles. They attempt to defame the essence of our fraternal relations and attack the socialist countries' common international organizations. It is alleged that cooperation among the socialist countries damages their independence and violates their state sovereignty and national independence. Chinese propaganda is joing this chorus increasingly openly. Here too the foreign policy of the PRC leaders joins with the activity of the enemies of peace, progress and socialism. The constant development and deepening of the bilateral and multilateral cooperation among the socialist countries is the most effective and cogent answer to these attempts.

At the celebrations in honor of the 60th anniversary of Great October Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said: "We can say with a clear conscience: Our alliance, our friendship and our cooperation are an alliance, friendship and cooperation among sovereign, equal states rallied by common aims and interests and the ties of comradely solidarity and mutual assistance. We march together, helping one another and pooling our efforts, knowledge and resources in order to move forward as fast as possible." The Hungarian communists regard the fact that our people are living in freedom and peace in an independence homeland and are building the developed socialist society as an inestimably important result of historical development. The Soviet Union's victory in World War II gave us the opportunity to embark on the path of building socialism. Inviolable alliance and friendship with the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries are the most important guarantee of Hungary's sovereignty, the national independence of the Hungarian people and successful progress along the path of socialist building.

In his speech 8 June 1978 in Debrecen Comrade Janos Kadar stressed that Hungary is a loyal ally of the USSR and an equal member of the Warsaw Pact and CEMA.. The fundamental basis of our party's policy, Janos Kadar said, is the fact that Hungary is loyal to its allies, is a friend to the former colonial peoples struggling for their freedom and development and is a correct partner--on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence--to the developed capitalist countries. Under the MSZMP's leadership Hungary's working people are persistently fulfilling the 11th party congress decisions and are sparing no effort to implement our common aims and to insure the triumph of the cause of peace, social progress and socialism. Thus we are serving our national interests and fulfilling our international duty.

CEMA'S VELKOV COMMENTS ON CONTACTS WITH EEC

LD1014257 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 9 Aug 78 Morning Edition p 3 LD

[TASS correspondent interview with CEMA Deputy Secretary A. Velkov: "Meeting of Experts"]

[Text] In accordance with the agreement reached in Moscow between the CEMA secretary and the EC Commission vice president, a meeting of experts was held in Brussels 25 through 28 July. The joint delegation of CEMA secretariat experts and experts from the CEMA countries was headed by Asen Velkov, CEMA deputy secretary, and the delegation of EEC experts was headed by Roy Denman, general director of the EC External Relations Directorate.

The topic of the discussion, A. Velkov said in a talk with a TASS correspondent, had been set in advance, at the meeting in Moscow, proceeding from the joint, coordinated approach to accelerate talks toward concluding an agreement.

During the exchange of opinions our delegation proceeded from the proposal it had previously submitted to conclude a long-term framework [ramochnyy] agreement incorporating the traditional universally accepted principles of international trade and economic cooperation and at the same time also providing for the possibility of settling individual questions by means of contacts and agreements between the countries belonging to the two organizations, between countries belonging to one organization and the organs of the other, and also between competent economic organizations.

This opens up broad paths for the all-round development of trade and economic relations, including the opportunity to conclude an agreement on individual specific issues between individual CEMA countries and EEC organs.

Some 5 years have already elapsed since the first contacts held at the initiative of the CEMA members between the CEMA secretary and the chairman of the EC Council of Ministers. This has been a period of rapid development in trade and economic relations between the CEMA and EC countries. Over the past 5 years trade turnover between them has increased over 2.3 times. Forms of cooperation have been expanded and enriched in many spheres of economic relations, which are acquiring an increasingly stable and long-term nature. At the same time, as has frequently been noted, the economic, scientific and technical potential of CEMA and EEC countries creates opportunities for considerable further development in all-round mutual cooperation. At present far from full use is being made of these opportunities.

The proposals our side has made have proceeded from the premise that this dynamic change and the corresponding broad opportunities should be taken into account in sharing coordinated proposals for the draft of a future agreement.

I should like to note that the improvement of the conditions of trade and economic relations is promoting the development of contacts and cooperation in other spheres, as emerges from the Final Act of the Helsinki conference.

As for the position of the delegation of EEC experts, it proceeded from proposals submitted previously concerning the conclusion of an agreement excluding the most important issues of international cooperation and restricted merely to working relations between the two organizations by means of the exchange of information and opinions. Characterizing this position, the magazine EUROPA, which is close to the EEC, called such an agreement an administrative cooperation agreement.

Can we call this position of the EEC, which has remained unaltered for a number of years, a position which accords with present conditions and existing opportunities for the development of trade and economic relations between the CEMA and EEC countries? The authors of these proposals themselves must answer this question. Our opinion on this issue is well known.

On the whole it should be noted that the meeting of the delegations of experts passed in a spirit of frank businesslike discussion and made it possible to ascertain better the sides' positions. The delegations agreed to report the results of the talks to their corresponding organs.

A meeting at a higher level is expected very soon. I venture to voice the hope that it will produce specific positive results. But for this not only the initiatives already undertaken by our side but also constructive countersteps from our partners in the talks are needed.

BRITAIN HITS BACK AT PENTAGON'S FAVORING OF FRG

LD101812Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1145 GMT 10 Aug 78 LD

["Partner's Retaliatory Blow"--TASS headline]

[Text] London, 10 August, (TASS)--All of the efforts of the NATO bloc leaders to force Britain to adopt the West German 120mm smooth-bore gun for the next generation of British tanks have met with failure. Britain, the press reports, has decided to equip its new MBT-80 tank with its own rifled-barrel gun.

The British had been stubbornly pressing for this gun to be fitted on the American XM-1 tank with which it is planned to arm other countries in the North Atlantic bloc. They maintained that in its tactical and technical characteristics their tank gun is superior to the rival West German model. However, the Pentagon chose in favor of the FRG weapons manufacturers, which promises them enormous profits.

This step was seen in London as a political decision aimed at satisfying the interests of the FRG military-industrial complex to the detriment of those of Britain. The point is that the FRG's participation in the financing of the American Airborne Warning and Control System (AWACS) was made conditional on its military concerns getting a large share of the orders for armaments for NATO. Precisely for that reason the Pentagon decided to throw it a bone. The British could not forgive its transoceanic ally for this, and now London has dealt a retaliatory blow.

PRAVDA SPOTLIGHTS IMPORTANCE OF SOVIET TRADE FOR AUSTRIA

LD101201Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Aug 78 p 4 LD

[Correspondent I. Melnikov dispatch: "Tirolean Last"]

[Excerpts] The Tirol-Vienna, August--Being a small European state, Austria has traditionally developed economic ties and trades with 161 countries. Recently, however, fluctuations have been increasingly discernible in foreign trade: By the start of this year Austria' deficit had reached unprecedented dimensions--73 billion schillings. Inequitable trade with Common Market countries--the FRG above all--is to blame for this.

Austria's trade with the socialist countries is built on a fundamentally different, equitable and mutually advantageous basis. Long-term agreements, as well as industrial collaboration contracts, are helping to further improve the climate of cooperation. Austrian Federal Chancellor B. Kreisky's working visit to the Soviet Union in February, his meeting with L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and his talks with A.N. Kosygin, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, prompted great response in local political, business and public circles. In addition to urgent international problems, a wide range of questions of an economic nature was carefully examined during the Moscow talks. Ways were outlined to increase mutually advantageous, neighborly cooperation, which not only accords with the interests of both states but also serves to strengthen peace and to develop positive trends as a whole on the European Continent.

Horizons for further constructive work have become apparent as a result. A number of firms are already taking steps in the direction recommended by the Soviet-Austrian joint communique--to seek new paths and methods of cooperation making it possible to combine the two states' material potentials in the most effective way and to develop industrial collaboration and cooperation in the third country markets. The local press notes the promising nature of pooling forces in the production of equipment for nuclear power stations and so forth.

Austrian-Soviet relations are developing very well, Federal Chancellor B. Kreisky said in reply to a question from this correspondent. A number of interesting joint projects are already being prepared or elaborated in depth. No insoluble problems exist between Austria and the Soviet Union in the sphere of commercial and economic cooperation, the chancellor emphasized.

Austrian communists are principled and consistent champions of the development of economic relations with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries. They demand the liquidation of Austria's discriminatory dependence on the Common Market and international monopolies.

"Our party's 23d congress, held at the end of last year," Franz Muhri, chairman of the Communist Party of Austria, said in conversation with PRAVDA's correspondent, "put forward a program in the economic sphere--alternatives to the crisis situation. It points out that the most important task for the immediate future is to insure existing jobs and create new ones. Stable, long-term cooperation is resolving this task. It is known that it now provides Austria with no less than 150,000 jobs and if not for that, the country would have come up against mass unemployment in the crisis year of 1975."

Muhri went on to express the conviction that unutilized opportunities exist in the sphere of economic relations between Austria and the Soviet Union. Realizing them would mean helping to insure jobs and protecting the independence and permanent neutrality of the Austrian Republic in the face of the increasing influence of Western monopolies, primarily West German ones.

SPANISH SOCIALIST DELEGATION ARRIVES IN MOSCOW

LD1019144 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1842 GMT 10 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Moscow--A delegation of the Spanish Socialist Workers Party [PSOE] arrived in Moscow today at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee. The delegation consists of Guillermo Galeote and Rafael Ballesteros, members of the Executive Committee and secretaries of the PSOE Central Committee; Luis Fajardo, member of the PSOE Executive Committee and a parliamentary deputy; and Carlos Sanjuan, minister of internal affairs of the Provisional Autonomous Government of Andalusia and a parliamentary deputy.

The delegation was met at the airport by Vladimir Promyslov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Executive Committee of the Mossovet, and V. Valiy Shaposhnikov, deputy head of the International Section of CPSU Central Committee.

IZVESTIYA ASSESSES 'DEMOCRATIC COEXISTENCE' IN SPAIN

LD110901Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 5 Aug 78 Morning Edition p 5 LD

[Dispatch by special correspondents A. Bovin and L. Kamynin: "Breaking With Francoism"]

[Text] Madrid, Moscow--It is the recess period between sittings of the Spanish Cortes in Madrid.

"Please tell us what words you would use in assessing the overall situation in Spain?"

"The overall situation in our country is made up of a political crisis, an economic crisis, and a crisis in the state structure. It is the combination and interweaving of the crisis phenomena in these spheres which is placing Spain in an extraordinarily grave situation...."

That was how our conversation began with Alfonso Guerra, one of the leading figures of the Spanish Socialist Workers Party [PSOE]. The diagnosis which he made can hardly be disputed. With one variation or another we heard the same diagnosis from people with the most diverse political views. Not all of them accentuated the word "crisis," and many preferred rather more complacent descriptions. But all agreed that the country is going through a difficult stage in its history.

The essence, the core of Spain's social life is the fact that the transition from the dictatorial Francoist regime to a democratic regime--or, to be more precise, a bourgeois-democratic regime--is now nearing completion. This is an extremely complex and contradictory process engendering intricate problems to which there are no simple solutions. The social conflicts which for decades had been pushed, so to speak, underground, have now emerged and gushed to the surface of political life. To these have now been added the conflicts which are the consequence of the new, post-Franco, arrangement of socio-political forces. The fact that the transition from one political regime to another is not complete is putting the country into a fever, is awakening passions, and is again and again bringing the past into conflict with the present. Diverse positions and viewpoints, and diverse ideas about Spain's future are being set against each other.

"The initial position," A. Guerra argues, "was this: The right was insisting on the preservation and slow, "cosmetic" reform of the old institutions; the left demanded a resolute break with the old and the creation of new institutions. Neither triumphed 100 percent. But essentially, our interlocutor concluded, it is precisely a break with the past that is taking place."

Well, has the "past" admitted its defeat? Not yet. In the capital and in the provinces the eye is bothered by fascist signs, falange symbols and Francoist slogans on fences and walls. In the center of Madrid we observed quite an unusual demonstration: The demonstrators moved along on trucks, filling the streets with the strains of Francoist songs. When we arrived in Cordoba dashing young men in blue shirts and red berets gazed at us from hundreds of placards, exhorting the citizens to come to a meeting with Blas Pinar, the leader of an ultrarightwing organization called Fuerza Nueva. What is this. Rearguard fighting? A regrouping and mustering of forces? What is the real danger from the right? We put these questions to almost everyone we met. [paragraph continues]

The answers were quite uniform: There is no real threat from the right, and no threat of a coup. That was what we were told by communists, socialists and centrists. The main argument goes like this: The ultra right is powerless without the army's support, and the army does not support it.

Federico Garcia Lorca springs to mind. In one of his lectures he said: In Spain "everything is specified and marked out with the utmost precision. In Spain a dead man is more dead than in any other country in the world." Not even 3 years have gone by since the Caudillo's death. Many streets still bear his name. But his cause, his concept of the state and society have disappeared irrevocably into the past. However, while agreeing that a Francoist counterreformation is now virtually impossible, it is impossible not to see that the active intrigues on the extreme right are having a negative effect on the overall political atmosphere.

In terms of their sociopolitical effect the leftists' provocations link up with the actions of the overtly rightwing, pro-Francoist elements. The leftists' slogans are a unique blend of Trotskyism and Maoism. Terrorist acts committed by ultraleftwing groupings, Marcelino Camacho, secretary general of the Workers Commissions, said at the first national congress of this trade union association, "are causing disarray and confusion in the workers' movement, disorienting it, and demobilizing the Spanish working people." The actions of the ultraleft are in fact strengthening the positions of the ultraright. The latter are appealing, so to speak, to the "average" Spaniard: "There, you see! That is your vaunted democracy! Under Franco there was order and now we have let ourselves slide...." and so on in the same vein.

The combination of economic and other difficulties with political assassinations, clashes with the police and sallies by Francoists constitute a highly explosive mixture. One cannot help wondering whether Spain is not slipping into a period of sociopolitical upheavals? Such a prospect does not seem realistic. The ruling circles of Spain today, the government and the king are pursuing a relatively flexible policy and are skillfully maneuvering between various kinds of political Scylla and Charybdis, and are seeking by all the means within their grasp to insure a peaceful and as painless as possible a transition from dictatorship to democracy.

The ruling party--the Union of the Democratic Center [UCD]--is actively trying to adapt to the new situation and to the process of change. Its radical wing is beginning to press the conservatives increasingly noticeably. Universal attention has been attracted, in particular, by the joint statement of Francisco Fernandez Ordonez, the minister of finance, and Joaquin Garrigues Walker, minister of public works and housing. Both ministers proceed from the need to modernize the Spanish state in the context of the patterns of Western society with, they add, a "high level of justice." Both ministers, stressing their unconditional support of the party leader Adolfo Suarez, believe that the UCD must be regarded as "a modern party, a progressive, advanced and young party." But at the moment, they assert, there is a lot of inertia in the UCD, many technocrats of the Francoist mold, and a great deal of deadweight. If the UCD does not rise above private and group interests, "it will fail to open up a patch to leadership for young people, progressivists and democrats, and it will compromise its political future."

In connection with the statement by Fernandez Ordonez and Guarrigues Walker, people in political circles are starting to talk about "the process of renewal" of the UCD and of the desire to give the ruling party a "new image."

"The UCD," we were told by Rafael Arias Saldago, UCD secretary for questions of coordination, "emerged as a preelection coalition. Its transformation into a united party is no simple matter. The UCD is now in the process of consolidation. We really do want to find a new party image. In Spain, where an unjust social and economic structure still persists, we are making a choice in favor of a centrist policy. The UCD cannot be a rightwing conservative party. Of course, as you realize, it is not a leftwing party either, still less a Marxist party."

[Question] "What is the UCD's attitude toward the opposition from the left and right?"

[Arias Saldago] "We are not seeking to create a national anti-Marxist front for that would split Spain and disturb the political equilibrium. It is precisely because we are cooperating with the socialists and communists and with the national parties of Catalonia and Basque country that the process of transformation is proceeding without serious obstacles. In principle we do not rule out the possibility of creating a government coalition with the participation of leftwing parties."

[Question] "And what about your joining with the Popular Alliance [AP]? Such a possibility has been mentioned just recently...."

[Arias Saldago] "Insofar as the AP is represented in parliament, we are cooperating with it as with other parliamentary parties. But a government coalition with the AP is ruled out. I shall cite two reasons for this. Such an alliance could instigate a rapprochement of the socialists and communists, that is, the splitting of the country into two large blocs which, in our opinion, is dangerous for Spain. On the other hand the AP is a party closely linked with the old Spanish reactionary forces. If those forces were to be represented in the government, we would not be able to continue the course toward the profound social and economic reforms which are so essential for the consolidation of democracy."

In general, if the discussion is carried over to the class plane, the UCD line is a line toward consolidating the power of that section of the Spanish bourgeoisie which is aware of the need for and inevitability of, social reforms and political democracy according to the Western European model and which, as we have already said, is seeking to get through the transitional period without explosions and storms.

The leftwing opposition too is orienting itself toward a more or less smooth and tranquil evolution. We formed the impression that neither the socialists, nor the communists nor the trade unions want to exacerbate the situation. A course has been taken toward the so-called "democratic coexistence" of various political parties, that is, toward a compromise and mutually acceptable solution to the existing disagreements. Of course, not everything is being achieved smoothly, but on the whole this course, is, for the moment, holding good.

A typical example of this compromise is the draft of Spain's new Constitution which is now going through the Cortes. The main distinctive feature of the Constitution, Antonio Hernandez Gil, president of the Cortes, stressed in a conversation with us, is that, while rejecting the extremes of the left and right, it is constructively synthesizing the various political attitudes.

A characteristic feature of the present situation in Spain is the distinctive relationships of cooperation and rivalry which have developed between the PSOE and the Spanish Communist Party [PCE]. Insofar as the struggle to overcome the remnants of Francoism and for the firm establishment of democracy serves as the axis of political life, both these parties cannot fail to collaborate (or at least not to operate in parallel). But outside the limits of this increasingly shrinking framework, the communists and socialists act as political rivals.

"The communists are struggling for a socialist Spain," we were told by Ramon Tamames, a member of the PCE Central Committee and a professor at Madrid University. "At the same time the PCE is doing everything possible to promote the process of the country's democratization and the attainment of national concord."

As far as we could gather from our conversation with A. Guerra, the socialists are gambling on the next parliamentary elections bringing them to power. Hence their emphasizing in every way of the minuses in the position and policy of the ruling party. Hence the desire to distance themselves from the PCE, whose image in the eyes of many Spaniards is still burdened by the stereotypes of Francoist propaganda. And hence, finally, the extremely vague positive program, which is meant to secure the support of a considerable section of the petite and middle bourgeoisie. ("We want to achieve institutional identity with Europe," Felipe Gonzalez, secretary general of the PSOE, stated recently. "Our economic policy would differ from the UCD's policy but would not contradict it.")

It is possible to assess in different ways the ideological and specific short-term causes for the absence of mutual understanding between the socialists and communists. But the fact remains that the estrangement between the parties of the working class is seriously weakening the leftwing forces of Spain, is broadening the center's scope for maneuver, and is augmenting the rightwingers' resistance to progressive changes in Spanish society.

ZHUKOV MEETS FRENCH PARLIAMENTARIANS IN MOSCOW

LD041952Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1711 GMT 4 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Moscow--Today, Georgiy Zhukov, the chairman of the Soviet-French section of the USSR Parliamentary Group, and member of the Commission on Foreign Affairs of the Soviet of Nationalities, one of the chambers of the USSR Supreme Soviet, received a group of deputies of the French National Assembly, in the Kremlin.

A friendly talk on questions of development of parliamentary links between the Soviet Union and France took place.

AS-SADAT SAID TO BE 'CLINGING TO ILLUSORY HOPES'

LD110014Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 10 Aug 78 LD

[Oleg Shirokov commentary]

[Text] U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance has just ended the latest of his visits to Israel and Egypt. The purpose of the visit was to prepare the ground for a resumption of the deadlocked Egyptian-Israeli separate talks, or, as Western observers have written, to prevent Egyptian President as-Sadat's peace initiative from giving up the ghost.

As you know, on the eve of Vance's trip, the Egyptian leadership decided to close down the Israeli military mission in Cairo and announced that it would hold no further talks with Israel until Tel Aviv changed its position on a Near East settlement. As the results of Vance's talks have shown, Tel Aviv stuck to its tough line and refused to make any concessions, while on the contrary, the Egyptian president agreed to a meeting at Camp David in the United States with Israeli Prime Minister Begin and U.S. President Carter, to be held at the beginning of September. Observers note in this connection that As-Sadat is still clinging to illusory hopes that the United States will put pressure on Israel to make at least (?psychological) changes in its conditions for the separate deal that is being prepared. Those hopes, needless to say, are totally groundless.

The Western press stresses in this connection that the United States supports, practically in their entirety, Israel's expansionist claims against the neighboring Arab states and has more than once officially declared that, in its opinion, a Near East settlement can be achieved without the full withdrawal of Israeli forces from the conquered Arab territories and without the creation of a Palestinian state.

An influential U.S. newspaper, the Washington POST, today directly advised U.S. President Carter to forget about a universal settlement and to go all out for a separate peace between Israel and Egypt as the only immediately practical aim. For this very reason, in assessing the results of Vance's visit to the Near East, most political observers come to the conclusion that the United States will try to persuade the Egyptian president to agree to Israel's conditions for a separate deal. At the coming talks, the official PLO spokesman told [words indistinct] the Israeli and U.S. sides will attempt to get new concessions from As-Sadat that will be advantageous to Tel Aviv. And this will do still more harm to Arab solidarity and increase tension in the area. The tripartite meeting at Camp David cannot bring peace to the Near East, the Damascus paper ATH-THAWRAH concludes. That meeting will be merely a new step on the path to peace by [word indistinct] which will be neither permanent nor just, the paper stresses.

Losev on Camp David Meeting

LD1013561 Moscow TASS in English 1335 GMT 10 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, August 10, TASS--The political TASS observer, Sergey Losev, writes:

The policy of separate deals, chosen by Egypt's President as-Sadat at the prompting of the United States, has already passed through a whole series of meetings in occupied Jerusalem, in Cairo, Aswan, Ismailia, Washington, Salzburg, Leeds and Alexandria. Now, a new point appeared on the route of this unprincipled and utterly deadlocked policy--Camp David, the country residence of the United States President.

The agreement on the holding of a tripartite meeting in Camp David on September fifth with the participation of As-Sadat, Israeli President Begin [as received] and U.S. President Carter was the only result of the tour of the U.S. secretary of state in the Middle East, just ended.

As-Sadat agreed to this meeting, though but nine days ago he categorically declared that talks with Begin would not be held until the latter agreed to return the Jordan West Bank and the Gaza Strip to the Arabs.

The Egyptian president now urges not to look back at the past and alleges that some new page has been opened in the history of the Middle East talks. Meanwhile, it is the consensus of opinion of most observers both in Western Europe and in the United States itself that the convocation of the tripartite conference is nothing but an attempt at reviving the policy of separate deals, a policy which was in its last breath. The London FINANCIAL TIMES says editorially that the prospects of reaching a Middle East settlement are now worse than at any time since As-Sadat's trip to Jerusalem.

It is significant that announcing the understanding reached, a White House spokesman deemed it necessary to issue a warning in advance that the sides had no illusions whatever that the Camp David conference could lead to a settlement. He added that the American administration only hoped that the meeting would encourage Egypt and Israel to resume direct talks.

In other words, Washington once again pushes Egypt to the signing of a separate peace with Israel on terms dictated by Tel Aviv. In this context the Washington POST forecasts in advance that the Egyptian delegation at the Camp David meeting would make further concessions, considering that As-Sadat displays greater flexibility at closed meetings than in public statements. And the Damascus ATH-THAWRAH bluntly says that the Camp David meeting would be but another stage in striking a deal according to the American script.

Not withstanding the unprincipled and far-reaching concessions on the part of As-Sadat, the Begin government continues taking an irreconcilable stand on such key problems of a settlement as the withdrawal of the troops from the occupied territories and the setting up of an independent Arab Palestinian state.

It is significant that paying compliments to the bold initiative for the convocation of the tripartite conference, Premier Begin simultaneously emphasized that there was no change in the position of the Israeli Government. And Israeli Minister of Agriculture Sharon, who is in charge of implementation of the programme for the colonization of the occupied Arab lands, bluntly said: Egypt must understand that it cannot expect any concessions from Israel, and asked for the setting up of more paramilitary settlements on the seized Arab territories.

Tel Aviv, evidently, is aware that As-Sadat's course undermined Egypt's combat capacity, its possibility of exerting effective pressure on Israel. This assessment incidentally is also subscribed to in Washington. The New York TIMES emphasises that in the opinion of the American administration As-Sadat is in an ever more desperate situation having isolated himself diplomatically from a substantial part of the Arab world and broken off relations with the Soviet Union.... Washington believes that As-Sadat made a serious miscalculation banking on an attempt by the United States to replace Begin as prime minister by another political leader.

Judging from everything, Cairo now places all hopes on the United States exerting pressure on Israel at the tripartite conference and advancing some settlement plans of its own. The leaders of the Israeli Government and the Zionist lobby in the United States, however, intimated that they were interested in reducing the role of the United States to organizing bilateral Egyptian-Israeli talks and to imposing upon Cairo Israeli terms for a separate deal, which for a long time would remove Egypt from the number of countries resisting to Israeli aggression. The utmost that can happen in Camp David is the conclusion of another separate agreement on Sinai.

This settlement game, aimed at strengthening the position of American imperialism in the Middle East, relying on Israel and the reactionary forces of the Arab East, has nothing in common with a genuine and just settlement of the Middle East conflict. This is possible only with the participation of all sides concerned on the basis of the complete liberation of the occupied territories, a just solution to the Palestinian problem, including the setting up of an independent Palestinian state, on the basis of recognition of the right of all states of that region to independent existence and development.

The unceasing sabotage of the Geneva peace conference, the forum for reaching such a settlement, and the course of separate deals can but lead to another sharp aggravation of tension in the Middle East with all consequences flowing from this.

Further Reaction Cited

LD101540Y Moscow TASS in English 1526 GMT 10 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, August 10, TASS--The foreign press assesses the consent of Egyptian President as-Sadat to meet with Israeli Prime Minister Begin in the United States early in September as a fresh concession to the Israeli hawks. The American newspaper CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR notes that As-Sadat went back on his words that he would not continue direct talks with Tel Aviv as long as the latter refuses to commit itself to withdraw its troops from the occupied Arab territories. Western news agencies recalled that the Egyptian president made this statement, which caused a panic in Washington, only nine days ago.

While As-Sadat has thus again displayed his political "flexibility", his counterpart in the separate dealing M. Begin considered it necessary to stress again that the Israeli position remains tough as before. Its essence is categoric refusal to withdraw from all the occupied Arab territories and agree to the creation of an independent Palestinian state.

Under these conditions it only remains to As-Sadat to cherish futile hopes that the United States will bring pressure to bear on Israel in order to try to convince it to make at least cosmetic changes as regards the terms of the prepared separate deal. The Cairo newspapers have seized at the promise given by the U.S. administration to play the role of a "full partner" at the forthcoming meeting of As-Sadat, Begin and J. Carter in Camp David. Observers note in this connection that the USA is practically fully supporting Israel's expansionist claims on the territories of the neighbour Arab states and more than once officially declared that, in its opinion, a Middle East settlement can be achieved without a full withdrawal of the Israeli troops from the captured Arab lands and without a creation of a Palestinian state.

Characteristic in this respect is the pronouncement by the influential American newspaper Washington POST, which bluntly advises President J. Carter today that he forget the comprehensive settlement and pressure on the Israeli [as] nonsense and persist in achieving its sole direct practical aim--separate peace between Israel and Egypt.

The tripartite meeting at Camp David will be fruitless for the cause of peace in the Middle East, says the Damascus newspaper ATH-THAWRAH. It will be only a new stage on the way to peace American style, that will be neither durable nor just, the newspaper stresses.

At their forthcoming talks, the Israeli and U.S. sides will attempt to wrest from As-Sadat new concessions that are advantageous to Tel Aviv and will thus inflict even more damage to Arab solidarity and increase tensions in the region, an official spokesman for the Palestine Liberation Organization said in Beirut.

U.S. TRYING TO 'DRAG' GULF STATES INTO MILITARY ALLIANCE

LD1022187 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1230 GMT 10 Aug 78 LD

[Viktor Aleksandrov commentary: "On New Efforts To Form a Military Alliance in the Gulf"]

[Text] Western news agency reports and reports in the Arab press point out that efforts are currently being made to achieve the old ambition of imperialism and reaction to form a new alliance in the Gulf. The Lebanese magazine AL-HURRIYAH points out that the victory of progressive Ethiopia in the Ogaden, the consolidation of the PDRY regime and current developments in Iran are forcing imperialist and reactionary forces in the gulf to seek new ways of coordinating their fight against the forces of progress.

The Cairo newspaper AL-AHRAM has also written that the concerted efforts being made among Gulf countries may lead to a conference among the heads of state of those countries where issues concerning the danger represented by the Marxist regime in the PDRY would be discussed. At the same time, it was announced in Tehran that Iran is awaiting the reaction of Gulf countries to a proposal it has submitted on the signing of a security treaty.

It might seem at first that those calling for a military alliance to guarantee their security include only some countries in this region. However, the real initiator of this alliance is the United States. Representatives of the U.S. administration, in their latest statements, have repeatedly described the Gulf region as being within the zone of active U.S. strategic influence. The U.S. secretary of state said at the recent CENTO session that Washington had a strong interest in guaranteeing the security of the Gulf. Exposing the meaning of this diplomatic phrase, U.S. officials have said more than once that Washington would not hesitate to use anything, including military force, to defend its positions in this region.

Washington is playing an ever-increasing role in maintaining local reactionary regimes and is defending them and its own privileges against the blows of national liberation movements. The United States is increasing its attempts to form a new military alliance or a closed military-political bloc in the region, which includes those regimes which are closely linked with the United States. In this region, imperialist quarters do not even try to conceal the fact that such an alliance or security treaty should be complementary to CENTO and serve to deal blows to liberation movements or be used as a tool in the fight against progressive regimes in the region, especially that of the PDRY. However, since those projects will certainly be rejected by the peoples of the Gulf, the initiators, who are trying to drag the Gulf states into forming this new alliance, are using a number of maneuvers to divert attention in order to achieve their objective.

There has been an increase--lately in particular--of the imperialists' and reactionaries' resort to exaggerating the alleged communist danger threatening the Gulf countries. Zablocki, chairman of one of the U.S. congressional committees, said during a recent visit to Tehran that communist activity, even in regions far from the Gulf, is creating a long-term danger to the security of Gulf countries.

Such statements are also being made by Saudi statesmen who have long regarded every step taken by peoples toward progress as being communist plots. Saudi Oil Minister Yamani claimed at a press conference he held on 29 June 1978 that the Russians are coming: They are now in Ethiopia and Afghanistan and events in the PDRY represent a new step in this direction.

However, imperialist and reactionary endeavors to justify their intentions and designs by relying on alleged communist or Soviet danger have not achieved their objective. Arab public opinion knows full well that such claims and statements are merely aimed at hiding objectives which are hostile to the people of the Gulf and the Arab nation as a whole. The Beirut paper AS-SAFIR wrote that the military alliance being planned for the Gulf, and which is being concealed behind an alleged Soviet danger is directed primarily against all those who stand by the the unity of the Arab nation against capitulationist solutions to the Middle East conflict.

It is not difficult to understand that the ongoing attempts to form a new military alliance in the Gulf are meeting with strong criticism from official quarters and public opinion in many Arab countries, in particular from the leaders of Iraq, the PDRY, Kuwait and other Arab countries.

TASS ACCUSES ISRAEL OF BEING BIG ARMS MERCHANT

LD101452Y Moscow TASS in English 1405 GMT 10 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Beirut, August 10, TASS--Israel is becoming one of the biggest arms merchants. According to the Lebanese magazine EVENTS, the value of Israeli arms exports this year is expected to exceed 1,000 million dollars. With the blessing of its transatlantic bosses, Tel Aviv supplies the bulk of firearms, up-to-date missiles and other weaponry, above all, to the racist and fascist regimes in Chile, the Republic of South Africa, Nicaragua, Honduras and other countries. Recently, the Israeli military won new "purchases" of weaponry--the conservative forces in Lebanon, closely collaborating with Israel.

GILASHVILI RECEIVES ALGERIAN PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION

LD101546Y Moscow International Service in English 1300 GMT 10 Aug 78 LD

[Text] A delegation of the National People's Assembly of Algeria, headed by its chairman, Rabih Bitat, was received today by a vice president of the Soviet Union, Pavel Gilashvili. During the friendly discussion it was stressed that relations between the two countries are based on the stable foundation of mutual respect and cooperation and that they are constantly developing in all fields. Rabih Bitat said the visit to the Soviet Union made it possible for members of the delegation to get acquainted with the tremendous achievements of the Soviet people in the social and economic advancement of the country.

TASS: EGYPTIAN PARTY PUBLICATION SEIZED BY AUTHORITIES

LD101346Y Moscow TASS in English 1313 GMT 10 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Cairo, August 10, TASS--Egyptian judicial agencies seized the latest issue of AL-AKHALI, the weekly of the National Progressive (left) Party of the A.R.E.

Such repressive steps against the printed organ of the Egyptian progressive forces have not been taken for the first time. The standard plea for the seizure is the allegation that AL-AKHALI publishes "incendiary" materials, "distorting" the policy of the government. In fact, the only "guilt" of the weekly is that it prints substantiated and specific criticism of many aspects of the regime's foreign and internal policy, expression views differing from the official viewpoint.

TASS REPORTS ALGERIAN-LIBYAN JOINT COMMUNIQUE

LD061925Y Moscow TASS in English 1835 GMT 6 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Algiers, August 6, TASS--Algeria and Libya firmly condemn the aggressive actions by the forces of imperialism and reaction in Africa and the Middle East aimed at undermining and eliminating progressive regimes in those areas, says a joint communique, the results of of talk between delegations of the Algerian National Liberation Front Party and the General People's Congress of Libya. The two sides condemned the gross interference by reactionary forces in [words indistinct] of Democratic Yemen, and sharply criticised the capitulatory policy of the Egyptian leadership, which entered into separate negotiations with Israel.

The communique expresses the striving of the two countries for (?cohesion) of all the anti-imperialist and democratic forces in the struggle to turn the Mediterranean basin into a region of peace and cooperation.

ISRAELI CP DEMANDS HALT TO MILITARY INTERVENTION

LD041705Y Moscow TASS in English 1616 GMT 4 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Rome, August 4, TASS--The Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Israel has published a statement in Tel Aviv demanding that the Israeli Government should immediately stop its military intervention in southern Lebanon. The forces of internal reaction, backed by foreign imperialist circles, primarily Tel Aviv, are endeavouring to reduce to naught the efforts of the country's lawful government to normalise the situation in the Lebanon, are striving to split the country, the statement says.

The Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Israel urged all the Israeli citizens to rebuff resolutely the aggressive policy of the Israeli leadership. The Lebanon must be given a chance to decide independently its internal problems, linked with the safeguarding of unity and independence, it is stressed in the statement.

Parliament member from the Communist Party of Israel, Tawfik Toubi, condemned in the Israeli Knesset the open interference of Tel Aviv in the internal affairs of the Lebanon.

ANGOLA'S DO NASCIMENTO INTERVIEWED ON U.S. POLICY

LD101332Y Moscow TASS in English 1247 GMT 10 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Maputo, August 10, TASS--U.S. policy in Africa is aimed at dealing a blow to progressive forces of the continent. Washington's subversive activity, in particular in the People's Republic of Angola, finds its expression in expansion of support for local reaction. A statement to this effect was made in interview to the Mozambique TEMPO weekly by Angolan Prime Minister Lopo do Nascimento.

Trying to destabilise the situation in Angola, he noted, U.S. imperialism is also pursuing another aim, that of undermining the national liberation movement in the south of the continent and depriving it of support from our young republic. On this path, the Washington administration is teaming up with the racialist regime of the South African Republic.

The prime minister said that responsibility for the remaining tension in the African Continent rests with the imperialist powers, due to the plans for knocking together by the efforts of the NATO member countries of the so-called "inter-African force."

Lopo do Nascimento resolutely refuted the inventions propagated by the Western propaganda on Soviet-Cuban interference in Africa. He stressed that the socialist countries are giving inestimable aid to Angola in the construction of a new life.

CPSU OFFICIALS PLEDGE SUPPORT FOR S. AFRICAN STRUGGLE

LD101207Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Aug 78 p 4 LD

[Unattributed report: "Talks at CPSU Central Committee"]

[Text] A meeting has taken place in the CPSU Central Committee between B.N. Ponomarev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and R.A. Ulyanovskiy, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Department, and a delegation of the South African Communist Party headed by Chairman Y. Dadoo.

Y. Dadoo spoke of the struggle of the people of southern Africa against the racist regime of the Republic of South Africa and of the party's efforts to further intensify this struggle and strengthen the unity of the national liberation movement under the leadership of the African National Congress. The delegation praised the CPSU's Leninist policy and expressed cordial gratitude for the aid and support which the CPSU gives to the patriotic forces of the Republic of South Africa and to the fighters for national independence, social progress and democracy in Africa. The South African Communist Party representatives decisively condemned the antisocialist policy of the present Chinese leadership, which has entered into an alliance with imperialist reaction.

The CPSU's representatives reported on the Soviet people's achievements in building communism and on the peace-loving foreign policy of the Soviet Union, declared their support for the just struggle of the people of South Africa to liquidate the regime of apartheid and expressed solidarity with the South African Communist Party and the African National Congress.

The participants in the meeting pointed out that the unity of Africa's progressive forces and the strengthening of their cooperation with real socialism are assuming a special significance for the rebuffing of the imperialist policy of aggression and interference and for insuring the sovereign right of the African peoples to free and independent development.

The talks were held in a warm, fraternal atmosphere.

INDOCHINA

FURTHER ON BORDER INCIDENT 'ENGINEERED' BY PRC

LD101256Y Moscow TASS in English 1244 GMT 10 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Hanoi, August 10, TASS--As the VIETNAMESE NEWS AGENCY reports, representative of the Foreign Ministry of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam Nguyen Chien met the PRC charge d'affaires to the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and expressed a protest to him in connection with the incident near the border checkpoint Bac Luan (Quang Ninh Province) engineered by Chinese agents on August 8.

Nguyen Chien stressed that such actions perpetrated by the Chinese side are directed at instigating unrest on the Vietnamese-Chinese border and will further complicate the settlement of the issues concerning ethnic Chinese resident in Vietnam.

The representative of the Foreign Ministry of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam drew special attention to the fact that this incident happened at the time when talks opened in Hanoi at the level of deputy foreign ministers of the two countries to resolve questions concerning persons of Chinese nationality.

The Foreign Ministry of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, he said, resolutely protests against the dangerous action's of the Chinese authorities and demands that the Chinese side immediately end them so as to create favourable conditions for the holding of the above-said talks.

The PRC charge d'affaires to the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, the VIETNAMESE NEWS AGENCY said, not only groundlessly claimed that the Chinese authorities were not involved in the incident, but even more slanderous allegations against Vietnam. Nguyen Chien resolutely condemned the rude and insincere behavious of the Chinese side.

RUSAKOV MEETS WITH VIETNAM FRIENDSHIP SOCIETY HEAD

LD101157Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Aug 78 p 4 LD

[Unattributed report: "In a Friendly Atmosphere"]

[Text] On 8 August, K.V. Rusakov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, received Nguyen Van Kinh, chairman of the Vietnamese-Soviet Friendship Society, who is in the Soviet Union in connection with the celebration of the 20th anniversary of the Soviet-Vietnamese Friendship Society. Z.M. Kruglova, chairman of the Presidium of the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, participated in a talk which was held in a warm, friendly atmosphere.

DOMINICAN CP GROUP CONFERS WITH CPSU OFFICIALS

LD091127Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Aug 78 p 4 LD

[Unattributed report: "Meeting at CPSU Central Committee"]

[Text] On 7 August a meeting between B.N. Ponomarev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and K.N. Brutents, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Section, and a Dominican Communist Party [PCF] delegation headed by PCD Secretary General N. Isa Conde took place at the CPSU Central Committee.

The Dominican comrades told of the PCD's struggle for the socioeconomic interests and political rights of the country's working people and for the genuine independence of its motherland. They noted that the legalization of the party and its entry into the arena of energetic political activity were an important gain for all the country's progressive forces. The PCD representatives stressed that the Soviet Union's tremendous achievements in every sphere of life are an inspiring example to the peoples' struggle for a better future. The Dominican comrades wished Soviet communists and the entire Soviet people further successes in communist building for the good of peace and progress throughout the world.

The CPSU representatives reported the major successes achieved in the implementation of the historic tasks set by the 25th party congress. They also set forth the main directions of the CPSU's international activity which consistently pursues a policy of peace and advocates the consolidation and deepening of detente. It was stressed that the CPSU will continue to display solidarity with all peoples struggling against imperialism, for their national and social liberation and for democracy and social progress.

The representatives of both parties expressed a desire to strengthen the fraternal relations between the CPSU and the PCD and determination to combat any manifestations of anticommunism and anti-Sovietism and to uphold the cohesion of the international communist movement on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

The meeting was held in a warm and comradely atmosphere.

PRAVDA VIEWS LATIN AMERICAN COOPERATION WITH USSR

LD101451Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Aug 78 p 5 LD

[Yuliy Rusanov commentary: "Reliable Partners"]

[Text] As has been reported in the country's press, the Panamanian Government intends to strengthen relations of friendship and cooperation with socialist states and to develop economic ties with them on a mutually advantageous basis. A socialist countries section has been created in Panama's Foreign Ministry for this purpose.

Panama's initiative is yet another indication of the changes taking place in Latin America, whose peoples do not want the United States to continue looking upon their countries as its private domain. The urge to establish and to broaden economic, scientific and technical and cultural cooperation with the socialist world is growing in a number of states in the region.

The public in many Latin American countries advocates mutual understanding, friendship and cooperation with the socialist world, is sure that this is essential for the establishment and development of the national economy and for strengthening political and economic independence.

It was led to this conclusion by all the previous experience of relations with the United States, other imperialist powers and the multinational monopolies. For their part, the peoples of Latin America have always been subjected to harsh diktat, oppression and exploitation in the pursuit of superprofits. The United States acts as patron in this region to such harsh dictatorships as, for example, that in Chile, since these regimes safeguard its imperialist interests here.

The socialist community states are building their relations with the developing countries on a profoundly democratic foundation, strictly adhering to the principles of complete equality and mutual benefit. Rigorous adherence to these principles has brought them well-earned trust as reliable partners.

Economic cooperation between the developing states of Latin America and the socialist community countries has already been enriched by considerable useful experience and has yielded concrete and positive results. The agreement on cooperation concluded between Mexico and CEMA is being successfully implemented. The recent visit to the USSR by Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo, was a fruitful one. Despite the intrigues of reaction Soviet-Venezuelan economic ties are developing normally. Colombia is declaring its interest in cooperation with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. Cooperation between the USSR and Argentina in the energy sphere is growing.

Cooperation between the USSR and the other socialist community states and the developing countries of Latin America fully accords with the interests of peace and progress.

NICARAGUANS PROTEST SOMOZA'S RULE, CARTER'S MESSAGE

LD101522Y Moscow TASS in English 1452 GMT 10 Aug 78 LD

[Text] San Jose, August 10, TASS--Manifestations of the opposition, calling for the immediate resignation of the loody dictator Somoza as head of state and commander-in-chief of the national guard, do not stop in Nicaragua. A broad response in the country met a statement circulated in Managua by a group of clergymen, emphasizing that it was only Somoza's resignation and the formation of a provisional government that could ensure the country's return to democracy.

This statement is now supported by trade unions and student organizations, the leadership of the recently set up broad opposition front and the businessmen of Nicaragua. Public opinion of the country sharply protests against the unceasing wholesale reprisals and the violence against dissidents. Punitive detachments spare neither old men, nor women or children. Opposition leaders submitted fresh lists of people missing without a trace after their arrest. Among them are some 50 children under 15. The authorities refused to give any information on the fate of these people. At a moment of sharp aggravation of the political situation in Nicaragua, when even the conservative forces begin regarding the dictator's resignation as necessary, U.S. President Carter's approval of Somoza's human rights policy sounded like an open mockery of the much-suffering people of the country. The message of the U.S. President to the head of one of the most reactionary regimes in South America sparked off a storm of indignation in Nicaragua and throughout the continent. The Latin American press points out that it brought out once again most obviously Washington's hypocrisy, the false essence of the human rights campaign, raised by the present U.S. administration.

Somoza, shown such kindness by Carter, hastily replied. Without batting an eyelid, he said that they were members of the Pan-American system, where civil freedoms must flourish. He tried hard to make them flurish in Nicaragua and he was inspired by the interest and appreciation displayed by such a friendly country as the United States. It is obvious that the Washington POST voiced legitimate anxiety when it said that Carter's message to Somoza strengthened the doubts in the sincerity of the American administration's civil rights policy.

CULTURE MINISTRY AIDE ATTACKS 'NATIONAL CULTURE SLOGAN'

LD110827Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Aug 78 p 3 LD

[Article by M. Chausov, chief of the Theaters Administration of the USSR Ministry of Culture: "Unity and Diversity"]

[Excerpt] Bourgeois ideologists never tire of trumpeting the need to fight to preserve a mysterious national "first principle" as the sole source of cultural development and to "purge" it of all "alien" adultrants. Soviet figures in literature and art totally reject these false, pseudoscientific appeals: No culture is something given once and for all: It is a living phenomenon taking shape in the process of historically developing interconnections and the exchange of spiritual and esthetic values with other peoples. Fighting those who strove to use the national culture slogan against the general interests of the working people, V.I. Lenin pointed out: "The national culture slogan is a bourgeois (and often also an ultrareactionary clerical) deception. Our slogan is the international culture of democratism and the worldwide workers movement." And it is for precisely this reason that the theory and practice of socialist cultural building, one of whose cornerstones is the principle of the peoples' international cooperation on the basis of Marxist-Leninist ideology, has actively opposed and still opposes today the theory of cultural isolationism and the preservation of everything antiquated that creates artificial barriers between peoples.

Under present-day conditions, when the material differences in the social and cultural development of our peoples have already been eliminated and mighty detachments of the artistic intelligentsia have been reared in each of the republics, it is necessary, it would seem, to approach the specific phenomena of theater art with more rigorous criteria than was formerly the case.

KUNAYEV ATTENDS KAZAKH SUPREME SOVIET SESSION

LD110646Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0500 GMT 11 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Today in Alma-Ata a session of the Supreme Soviet of Kazakhstan opened. The deputies are examining question on the measures for the further improvement of forestry conservation, the rational use of forestry resources and the draft forestry code of the Kazakh SSR. Comrade Kunayev, Politburo member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee, is taking part in the work of the session.

ARMENIAN DEPUTY PREMIER, GAS ADMINISTRATION CHIEF APPOINTED

LD101525 [Editorial Report LD] Yerevan KOMMUNIST in Russian 4 August 1978 frontpages two Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decrees dated 3 August. The first appoints "Comrade V.M. Movsesyan deputy chairman of the Armenian SSR Council of Ministers." The second appoints "Comrade S.G. Mutafyan chief of the Armenian SSR Council of Ministers Main Administration for the Provision of Gas Supplies."

BRIEFS

ADMINISTRATIVE CHANGE IN KIEV--In accordance with the Ukrainian SSR Constitution and with the USSR law on the USSR Council of Ministers, the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Presidium has resolved to transform the Main Administration of the Ukrainian Council of Ministers for Material and Technical Supply into the Ukrainian SSR State Committee for Material and Technical Supply. [Text] [Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 0500 GMT 10 Aug 78 AU]

OIL TECHNOLOGY INADEQUATE FOR DEVELOPING DEEP-LYING DEPOSITS

LD100929Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Jul 78 p 2 LD

[Dispatch from special correspondents S. Vtorushin, A. Murzin and G. Petrov: "Oil From the Depths"]

[Text] Tomsk-Strezhevoy--The southern boundary of the oil map of West Siberia includes all of Tomskaya Oblast. This year it is supplying the country with 8.5 million tons of oil. Is this a lot or a little? What in general is the potential of the eastern part of West Siberia?

"At the end of the 10th 5-Year Plan we will have doubled production," said N. Merzha, general director of the Tomskneft Association. "But even in the near future the oblast will give the country substantially more valuable crude oil than Baku is producing today. That is the way to judge our potential, for Tomskaya Oblast also possesses untapped resources."

The oblast's oil industry, after something of a "lull," is again stepping up production rates. Hitherto Tomskaya Oblast workers have exploited only the Sovetskoye deposit, where the fine city of Strezhevoy developed. Since the beginning of this 5-year plan they have extracted 400,000 tons of oil there in excess of the plan. Thus, the oblast is entering a new "dimension." This year the Tomskneft collective is directly beginning to exploit several new deposits.

One of these, the Vakh deposit, has been handed over to Tomskaya workers by Tyumenskaya workers, since it is more convenient to work it from Strezhevoy than from Nizhnevartovsk. A whole new oil-bearing region located in the remote, swampy Vasyugan area, where a number of commercial deposits of crude oil reserves have been discovered, is being incorporated into operations in the oblast. Today people here are literally repeating what was already "inscribed" on the local map by nature. Just as the River Vasyugan flows into the River Ob, so the underground steel pipe constructed by Tomskaya workers 1 year ahead of schedule has become a "tributary" of the main oil artery crossing the oblast--the pipeline from Aleksandrovskoye to Anzhero-Sudzhensk.

The path of the new oil pipeline passes through notorious swamps where from time immemorial people have refused to settle and even birds have not nested. One of them is Olenye, which is 6 km wide and almost 140 km long. This putried, vaporous swamp does not freeze even in winter. There is nothing worse for construction workers: We saw tractors and pipelaying machines that had sunk up to their roofs in the swamp.

The Vasyugan group of deposits is 350 km from Strezhevoy, and so it has been decided to open them up using the duty shift [vakhtovyy] method. The Tomsk oilmen will also use this method to open up their southern deposits in the so-called Nyurolka depression, except that there the base city will not be Strezhevoy but Tomsk. In the south of the oblast oil has been discovered not only in the usual Jurassic strata but also in Paleozoic layers. Both geologists and oilmen are linking their future with them. But a little more about this later.

For the moment we will discuss the problems relating to the present development of oil extraction. The amount extracted in the oblast, like the scale of geological work, is growing and will continue to expand. All this confronts the workers of Tomskaya Oblast and the oblast party organization with complex tasks. For instance, the Kolpashevo oil prospecting expedition is still a novice on the soil of Tomskaya Oblast, but as early as next year it must drill 13,000 meters of deep wells. [paragraph continues]

But essentially no start has yet been made at forming a collective there. This is mainly because there is nowhere to house people. Some 120,000 square meters of housing must be constructed for the geologists. The oilmen in Strezhevoy and Tomsk also need a large number of apartments. In addition, a new oil and gas extraction administration--Vasyuganneft--has been created this year and its personnel also need housing. In short, it is necessary everywhere to increase sharply the pace of construction.

At present the only builder in the north of the oblast is still the Tomskgazstroy trust of the Ministry of the Construction of Oil and Gas Industry Enterprises. It is extremely overworked. The trust alone constructed Strezhevoy, the city of the Tomskaya Oblast oilmen. Now it must commission another 45,000 square meters of housing there. But this collective also has to lay oil pipelines, construct pumping stations and carry out construction work on oilfields. Its program has immediately increased by 40 percent compared with last year.

It has "increased" since there is no way out: There is urgent work everywhere, but just one trust. However, there are large organizations of another department in the oblast--the USSR Ministry of Construction. However, Tomskaya Oblast's oilmen and geologists are waiting in vain for this ministry to pay attention to their needs. The USSR Ministry of Construction is still taking no part whatever in creating the territorial energy complex in West Siberia. Its leaders refuse to construct a duty shift [vakhtovyy] settlement on the Vasyugan or to construct housing for geologists in Kolpashevo and are very diffident about bringing their organizations to Strezhevoy. As is well known, the entire country is participating in the formation of the Siberian oil extraction industry. It is also time that the USSR Ministry of Construction made a contribution of its own--and a considerable one--to this task of the whole people.

Highway construction is also lagging chronically in the oblast. It too is handled by just one administration of the Nizhnevartovskdorstrov trust. In a year it constructs...10 kilometers of hard surface roads on oilfields. But the requirements for normal exploitation of the deposits are many times greater. For instance, the length of the route from the Vasyugan River to the future Vakhtovyy settlement alone is 37 kilometers. At the present rate of highway construction it will be possible to drive there with materials and equipment only in 4 years. But it is necessary to construct the settlement there right now, the oilwells are already operating. Much as they would like to, the trust's leaders cannot help their administration: The need for highway construction in Nizhnevartovskiy Rayon is even greater.

The workers of Tomskaya Oblast have repeatedly asked the Ministry of Transport Construction to create in the oblast an independent organization to deal with highway construction but they have found no support here either. The same thing with respect to the construction of power transmission lines; their rate of construction is lagging far behind the requirements of the developing sectors of industry, while the USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification is in no hurry to intensify work here.

We have already mentioned that "deep oil" has been found near Tomsk. This is a good indication of the Siberian mineral resources. A conference of the country's leading geologists and oilmen devoted to investigating deep strata for oil and gas was held in Tomsk. Its participants concluded that the deep strata in the south of West Siberia have real prospects. For instance, in six areas the workers of Tomskaya Oblast have already obtained industrially viable flows of oil. And once results have been obtained, it is necessary to expand the prospecting work.

A new oil-prospecting expedition in the city of Kolpashevo and an exploratory drilling administration as part of the Tomskneft Association are being created for this purpose.

Extremely important work is being started, and so it is all the more important right now to help the Tomskaya Oblast workers who have immediately come up against extremely difficult questions. These arise, as the saying goes, "right from the outset"--when determining the point where the deep well should be established. At present the existing geophysical apparatus cannot reveal with sufficient reliability a supposed oil or gas deposit in the deep strata. Fundamentally new methods of forecasting these deposits are needed. Such methods have not been intensively elaborated in our country before; it was thought that there was no direct need for this at present. At the same time it has long been known that, according to scientists' forecasts, hydrocarbons occur not only in the Jurassic or Cretaceous layers from which oil is now being extracted but also in rocks at the level below. Primarily improved geophysical survey methods and new drilling techniques and equipment are needed to reveal them.

For instance, geologists have no method of determining the reservoir properties of deep deposits. But without knowing the porosity of the rocks it is impossible to calculate the reserves of recoverable oil which they contain. The drilling workers also have problems. At present the equipment for drilling deep wells in no way differs from the ordinary equipment and is a very long way from making it possible to solve fundamentally new tasks. And so complications in the wells and sometimes accidents take place during drilling. The geologists have a particularly acute need of high-speed bits, reliable drill pipes and casing pipes and a new instrument for deep core sampling.

Many questions are also facing science, including fundamental science. Tomskiy Obkom is raising the question of creating in the oblast center an applied science geophysical expedition of the USSR Academy of Sciences Siberian Department. Of course, this would help the work. At the same time the workers of Tomskaya Oblast believe that the time has come to organize a science and production association on the base of the territorial geological administration. Then it would be considerably easier to plan both the direction of the scientific quest and the introduction into practice of scientists' recommendations. Unfortunately, as yet the proposal has found no support in the RSFSR Ministry of Geology.

Maybe the union Ministry of Geology is considering it? For the quest for oil in deep strata is not the private concern of the workers of Tomskaya Oblast. Deposits of this kind may be discovered not only in West but also in East Siberia. Tomskaya Oblast today can be an excellent testing ground to develop methods for this quest. With the experience accumulated there it will be easier to mount the offensive in the eastern and other regions of the country where little geological exploration has been carried out. These considerations cannot be discounted if we want to look solicitously to the future.

CPSU RESOLUTION NOTES NEED TO IMPROVE ECONOMIC EDUCATION

LD101605Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Aug 78 p 1 LD

[Unattributed report: "At the CPSU Central Committee"]

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee has examined the question of the work of Bashkiria's party organizations to strengthen the role of working people's economic education in raising production efficiency and work quality in light of the 25th CPSU Congress decisions."

The resolution adopted notes that, fulfilling the 25th Party Congress decisions and the directions of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Bashkiria's party organizations have improved working people's economic education. For 2 years over 50 percent of workers, kolkhoz members and specialists have studied in various educational forms the party's economic theory and strategy, the documents of the 25th CPSU Congress and the Central Committee plenums, the USSR Constitution, economic and management questions and leading production experience.

In organizing the economic education of the republic's working people creative use is made of the experience of Moscow, Leningrad, the Ukraine, Belorussia and Sverdlovskaya, Rostovskaya, Chelyabinskaya and Ivanovskaya oblasts. The USSR Ministries of Petroleum-Refining and Petrochemical Industry, Railways and Nonferrous Metallurgy are giving party committees specific assistance.

Economic studies play an important role in the struggle to raise production efficiency and work quality. They contribute to the extensive development of competition and to the implementation of the tasks posed in the letter of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU and All-Union Komsomol Central Committee. The targets for the first 2.5 years of the 5-year plan have been successfully fulfilled in terms of the main indicators. Labor productivity in industry has increased 17.6 percent, some R350 million of above-plan output has been produced and the output of goods bearing the seal of quality has increased. Production and purchases of agricultural produce have increased. Working people who study economics strive to achieve better results in their labor and participate actively in production management, scientific and technical creative work and social life.

At the same time the CPSU Central Committee stressed that the party organizations are still not fully utilizing the potential of economic education for improving [operational] economic and educational work. A considerable section of the workers, kolkhoz members and specialists, particularly young people, lacks the necessary economic training. Many leading personnel are poor students of economic work and do not systematically increase their economic and professional knowledge--which lowers the results of collectives' activity. Many enterprises and assocations fail to fulfill the production plans in terms of the products lists and reducing the prime cost of output. The crop yield and livestock-raising productivity are rising only slowly on kolkhozes and sovkhozes.

Classes in schools and seminars are often low quality and out of touch with the urgent problems of raising production efficiency and work quality and accelerating scientific and technical progress. Little consideration is given to the specific tasks of collectives or to the specific nature of the work of different categories of working people and sectors of the national economy.

Many part, trade union and Komsomol committees and economic organs do not pay due attention to the economic training of cadres, display little concern for creating the necessary conditions for propagandists' work and fail to provide them with analytical materials and data about progress in fulfilling plans and socialist pledges. Often only purely formal consideration is given to students' proposals. The level of economic training is not always taken into account when promoting specialists to leading posts or conferring skill categories on workers and kolkhoz members.

Noting the increasing importance of working people's economic education in communist building, the CPSU Central Committee instructed Bashkirskiy Obkom, gorkoms, raykoms and primary party organizations to eliminate the existing shortcomings in economic education and to enhance the latter's role in the struggle to fulfill the decisions of the 25th Party Congress and the CPSU Central Committee December (1977) and July (1978) plenums, for a comprehensive economic upsurge, for the efficiency of industrial and agricultural production and capital construction and for the quality of all work.

The union republic CP central committees and kraykoms, obkoms, okruzhkoms, gorkoms and raykoms must strengthen their leadership of the economic training of cadres. They must elaborate and implement measures to further improve the economic education and training of working people, particularly young people. They must enhance the responsibility of trade union and Komsomol committees, ministries, departments and economic leaders for the organization and quality of studies and for soviets' work in economic education. They must be guided unswervingly by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's direction that the party's policy line of efficiency and quality is not only the key task of the current 5-year plan but also a determining factor of our economic and social development for many years to come and a program for the education of an entire generation of Soviet people.

Economic education must contribute to forming in each Soviet person high moral fiber, the sense that he is master of the country and a communist attitude toward work; to strengthening plan discipline and to improving production management. Like the entire system of communist education, economic education is designed to help solve the historic task--to fully realize the potential of developed socialism.

In order to actively fight for efficiency and quality, it is necessary to have a persistent and profound grasp of economic knowledge and to enhance one's professional skill. Communists and leaders in every level of production must set an example in economic studies and in the struggle for efficiency and quality.

The CPSU Central Committee demanded that part, trade union and Komsomol committees and economic organs seek to improve the theoretical and methodological standards of the cadres' economic education and the profound study of the classic works of Marxism-Leninism, party decisions and the works of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev. They must reveal more fully and more vividly socialism's advantages, Soviet people's constitutional rights and duties and the main tasks of developing the national economy.

The task was set of strengthening the practical thrust of economic education, paying particular attention both to the study of financial autonomy and the questions of making rational use of fixed capital and material, manpower and financial resources and of lowering prime cost, and to mastering these methods of intensive economic development.

It is necessary to instill in students specific economic thinking, a careful attitude toward socialist property, implacability toward shortcomings and the ability to apply their acquired knowledge in the struggle to increase labor productivity and raise work quality in every place of work. It is necessary to study creatively the work experience of production innovators and labor collectives that has been approved by the CPSU Central Committee. Economic studies must be linked organically with life and with labor collectives' tasks in the concluding stage of the 10th 5-Year Plan.

It is recommended that the State Committee for Science and Technology and the USSR State Committee for Labor together with the AUCCTU accelerate their elaboration of methods for creating a system of revealing, studying and introducing leading production experience in a planned fashion.

Party committees must pay greater attention to the selection, training and education of propagandists with economic knowledge and must reinforce their complement with skilled specialists, economic services personnel and production leaders. They must organize the training of a reserve of propagandist cadres in rayon and city schools, universities of Marxism-Leninism, the faculties of social professions and institutes for raising qualifications.

Ministries, departments and economic leaders must improve the organization and intensify control of the cadres' economic training and must insure favorable conditions for creative work by propagandists. They must create rooms of economic knowledge and equip them with technical facilities, visual aids and reference materials. They must organize in every collective analysis and implementation of students' proposals and criticisms for the improvement of economic activity.

The USSR Ministry of Education, the USSR State Committee for Vocational and Technical Education and the USSR Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education must improve the economic training of students, young workers and specialists and must strive together with the AUCCTU and the All-Union Komsomol Central Committee to insure continuity and consistency in young people's economic education and training.

It is planned to prepare new study courses on economic policy, the party's agrarian theory and policy and the problems of scientific and technical progress and of improving socialist methods of economic management.

The USSR State Committee for Publishing Houses, Printing Plants and the Book Trade and the Pravda and Plakat publishing houses are instructed to expand their publication of instructional, methodological and visual aids, books and pamphlets on topical questions of the party's economic policy and on the experience of leading production workers. The EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA editorial board must strengthen its methodological assistance and must generalize and disseminate the best experience of economic education.

The USSR State Committee for Cinematography is instructed to organize production of educational films for the economic education system. It must improve the content and increase the output of documentary and popular science movies about development of socialist competition, about leading experience of economic management and labor and production organization and about the introduction of scientific and technical achievements.

It is recommended that newspaper and magazine editorial boards, the USSR State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting and the All-Union Znaniye Society pay more attention to the questions of working people's economic education and training and reveal vividly and profoundly the party's economic strategy, the experience of organizing economic studies and the role of economic studies in the nationwide struggle to fulfill the 5-year plan and for high efficiency and quality.

DEPUTY MINISTER OF FERROUS METALLURGY DIES

LD101527Y Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 3 Aug 78 p 4 LD

[Excerpt] Vladimir Ilich Vikulov, USSR deputy minister of ferrous metallurgy and winner of the USSR State Prize, died 2 August 1978 after a short, serious illness at age 48.

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

CSA: FODDER PROCUREMENT PROCEEDING FASTER THAN LAST YEAR

LD110702Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 10 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Procurement of fodder is in full swing in the country. The USSR Central Statistical Administration has reported that by 7 August natural and sown grasses had been reaped on almost 61 million hectares. Kolkhozes and sovkhozes have already stockpiled 36.6 million tons of hay and more than 61 million tons of haylage. Almost 14.5 million tons of (?ready) silage has been stored. Haymaking is taking place under difficult weather conditions in many regions. Heavy rain has fallen in the Northwest and Central zones of the European part of the country and in the Urals. However, the rate of procurement of hay, silage and grass meal is, on the whole, higher than last year.

RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL PROGRESS FOR 9-10 AUGUST

LD110300 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 0400 GMT on 9 August reports that 2 million hectares on grain have been cut in Saratovskaya Oblast, and farmers have sold 600,000 tons of grain to the state.

At 0900 GMT on 9 August the radio reports that 5 million tons of grain crops have been threshed in Kazakhstan, which is 3 million tons more than at this time last year. The radio adds that in Dzhambulskaya Oblast, a yield of 18 quintals has been obtained in each of the 600,000 hectares. At the same time the radio notes that grain crops have been cut and threshed on 90 percent of the area sown in Dinetskaya Oblast. The radio adds that over 3.6 million tons of grain crops have been delivered to granaries, with over half of the 40 rayons fulfilling the plan for grain sales.

At 1200 GMT on 9 August the radio reports that farmers in Volgogradskaya Oblast have dispatched 2 million tons of grain to elevators so far. Up to 130,000-140,000 tons of wheat, rye and barley are being delivered to reception points every day.

At 1130 GMT on 10 August the radio reports that so far 2.3 million tons of grain have been delivered to elevators and reception points in Stavropolskiy Kray, 500,000 tons more than called for in the annual plan. The radio adds that farms have pledged to bring sales to the state up to 2.55 million tons by the end the harvest. The radio described the grain as high quality.

At 1200 GMT on 10 August the radio notes that harvesting and threshing of grain has been completed on 3 million hectares in Donetskaya Oblast. Some 3.75 million tons of grain crops have been delivered to the state. At 1900 GMT on the same day the radio reports that more than 650,000 tons of grain crops have been delivered to the state by farmers of Krymskaya Oblast, where harvesting has been completed.

At 1600 GMT the radio notes that farmers in Lipetskaya Oblast have delivered the first 100,000 tons of grain crops to elevators.

At 1900 GMT the radio reports that Ukrainian farmers have sold 1.25 million tons of valuable wheat to the state thus far, and 250,000 tons of strong wheat. Khersonskaya Oblast has sold more than 400,000 tons of strong and valuable wheat. The radio adds, however, that things are not as satisfactory elsewhere. Nikolayevskaya Oblast, which promised to sell 330,000 tons of these high quality wheats, has so far supplied no strong wheat and only 13,000 tons of valuable wheat. The situation is similar in Kirovogradskaya, Kharkovskaya and Cherkasskaya oblasts, where farms have not sorted grain sufficiently.

IZVESTIYA REPORTS GRAIN DAMPNESS AS 'FEATURE' OF HARVEST

LD111027Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 10 Aug 78 Morning Edition p 1 LD

[P. Voroshilov agricultural review: "Commission All Reserves"]

[Text] As the USSR Central Statistical Administration reports, by 7 August grain and pulse crops (excluding corn) had been cut on 39.5 million hectares--31 percent of the plan--and the grain crops from 27.3 million hectares had been threshed.

The front line of the harvest has made appreciable advances to the north and northeast over the past week. Mass reaping of grain crops has begun in Belorussia and the Baltic Republics. Thus, all the republics have joined in the harvest. The harvest pulse is beating particularly strongly in the Ukraine. The grain growers of the Urals region, Siberia and north Kazakhstan have driven their combines into the fields. However, the late ripening of grain crops and the changeable weather are still holding up the pace in the RSFSR Non-Chernozem Zone, particularly in the Northwest and Volga-Vytka regions, in the Volga Region and the Central Chernozem Region.

The battle to obtain a big grain harvest this year has required the highest degree of organization, initiative and persistence of field workers. Things are proceeding more successfully on those farms that have adopted the method of the Ipatovskiy Rayon farmers and are reaping in large mechanized detachments, skillfully maneuvering equipment and fitting it with attachments for harvesting lodged grain crops. Reaping in southern Russia has confirmed this particularly graphically, in the Kuban, in Rostovskaya and Volgogradskaya oblasts and in Stavropolskiy Kray in particular. Here entire rayons have coped with reaping and threshing grain crops in the space of 10-12 days. This experience is worthy of wide dissemination, and local soviets and economic leaders are obliged to tackle this most actively.

A big grain harvest means a great load on the combines. Tracts where a difficult windrow can be picked up only at reduced speed are not rare this year. It is necessary to create conditions for round-the-clock work by every harvesting unit. The example of the heroes of this year's harvest--Hero of Socialist Labor I. Karlov of Voroshilovgradskaya Oblast and M. Soloshenko of Poltavskaya Oblast--attests that with well-prepared machines it is possible to thresh without loss even at night. But the entire harvest conveyer belt--from field to elevator--must work at the same efficient, strenuous rhythm. Heightened attention toward organizing not only the labor but also the daily life of participants in the harvest is valuable and appropriate here.

The sale of grain to the state has always been and still is the grain grower's first precept. The number of followers of the Gigant Sovkhoz is increasing daily. Many farms, rayons and oblasts have revised their pledges for grain sales to the state. The working people of Dzhambulskaya and Alma-Atinskaya oblasts are successfully fulfilling their pledges. Kolkhozes and sovkhozes in Volgogradskaya, Dnepropetrovskaya, Odesskaya and Khersonskaya oblasts have already dispatched more than 1 million tons of grain to the elevators. Farms in Krasnodarskiy Kray and Rostovskaya Oblast have handed over more than 3 million tons of grain.

But, unfortunately, there are also instances where prepared grain even of strong varieties of wheat lies about for a long time on threshing floors and loses its quality. People complain of a lack of motor transport. At the same time, truck trains are not always used to transport grain, and bureaucracy and red tape in registering and unloading trucks at reception centers have not been eliminated. [paragraph continues]

Much damp grain is reaching the elevators from kolkhozes and sovkhozes--this is one of the features of this year's harvest. And there is one way out--to expand storage facilities and use drying units at full capacity, in three shifts. The fate of the harvest not only depends on the pace of harvesting, for we must not forget the organization of the storage and processing of agricultural produce.

As in previous years, the winter-sown field has gladdened farmers with a high harvest this year. Therefore, concern for it--and the optimum times for fall sowing have already arrived in many rayons--assumes special importance. The fields are being prepared well in the oblasts of the North Caucasus Region. Whereas last year 99,800 hectares had been plowed here by 7 August, this year the figure already stands at 128,100 hectares. But resolution of this task is being complicated in many regions, particularly the RSFSR Non-Chernozem Zone, by the late ripening of the crops. It is important to do everything not to reduce but even to enlarge the winter-sown area. Correct action is being taken on many farms where plowing for winter crops in fields free of weeds is replaced by surface tilling. This makes it possible to save time and prepare more quickly for fall sowing. There is sufficient moisture in the soil this year, but it must be remembered that the big harvest has removed many nutrients with it that must be replaced by applying organic and mineral fertilizers. Special concern must be shown for seeds. Seed plots must be harvested first of all, in order to have time to bring the grain up to the best sowing conditions.

All the chief agricultural jobs have come together today in the August field. Winter and spring crops are being reaped virtually simultaneously. Vegetables, fruit and early potatoes are being harvested.

Haymaking is also continuing. Coarse fodder is being accumulated and delivered to livestock-raising farms at an increasing pace. But selective checks and laboratory analyses show that there are cases where the technology of laying down cured hay and preparing and storing grass meal is violated. This results in irreplaceable losses of protein and reduces the fodder's worth. Fodder must be procured for the winter both in sufficient quantities and of the highest quality.

Harvest work is in full swing. All resources and reserves must be commissioned, everything that has been grown must be fully gathered in, and firm foundations must be laid for the next harvest. This guarantees successful implementation of the party's great program for the further development of the country's agroindustrial complex.

SELSKAYA ZHIZN REVIEWS WEATHER, CROP DEVELOPMENT

LD1011411 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 6 Aug 78 p 1 LD

[Report by N. Sakharova, junior scientific associate of the USSR Hydrometeorological Center: "The Weather and the Crops"]

[Text] In most regions of the Soviet Union's European territory the cool weather continued in the first 5 days of July. Rain, sometimes heavy, fell everywhere.

By 10 July the weather had grown considerably warmer and the rain had stopped.

The border of the spring barley's waxy ripeness stage passed through Grodno-Mogilev-Kaluga-Kazan-Ufa. The spring wheat and oats had reached the waxy ripeness stage in the extreme south of Belorussia, the western and northern oblasts of the Ukraine, most of the Central-Chernozem zone, and the south of the middle Volga Region. Over the remainder of the European territory the grain formed on the early spring crops.

In Moldavia, the Ukraine, the south of the Central-Chernozem Zone, Krasnodarskiy and Stavropolskiy krays, the autonomous republics of the North Caucasus, and in Rostovskaya and Volgogradskaya oblasts the corn was at the heading and flowering stage. In Krymskaya Oblast and Krasnodarskiy Kray the corn had already reached the milky ripeness stage in places.

In the main beet-growing zone good growth was observed on the roots of the sugar beets, while in the northern half of the union's European territory potatoes were flowering, and south of the line joining Grodno, Gomel, Belgorod, Saratov and Orenburg they had already flowered; the tubers' active growth continues. Flax is still only flowering in the Baltic republics, the northern half of Belorussia and in the RSFSR. The sunflower seeds are continuing to form.

Tomatoes had reached the flesh-colored ripeness stage south of the line passing through Ivano-Frankovsk, Kirovgrad and Pallaskovka. In Krasnodarskiy Kray, the Transcaucasus and the lower Volga Region the tomatoes are fully ripe.

In the farming regions of Siberia and Kazakhstan warm weather prevailed. In north Kazakhstan the wheat, oats and barley were mostly at the milky ripeness stage. The grain's waxy ripeness stage was observed on early sowings of barley. In West Siberia grain formed and swelled on the spring crops and in Krasnoyarskiy Kray, the west and south of Irkutskaya Oblast and parts of Buryatia and Chitinskaya Oblast the grain had reached the milky ripeness stage on the spring crops.

In the northern and eastern oblasts of Kazakhstan and the southern regions of West Siberia the heading of the corn was noted in individual fields, while in East Siberia the 13th-15th leaf and, on the later sowings, the 9th-11th leaf was noted.

The active formation of cotton bolls is continuing in Central Asia and south Kazakhstan. The weather is favorable to the development of this crop.

AGRICULTURE MINISTRY OFFICIAL REPORTS ON HARVEST PROGRESS

LD1015162 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1245 GMT 10 Aug 78 LD

[Talk by Aleksandr Ivanovich (Zholobov), chief of the Main Administration of Grain Crops of the USSR Ministry of Agriculture]

[Summary] Warm weather set in last week over most of the harvesting areas. Rains at the end of the week hampered harvesting work in the Ukraine, the central area and the Baltic states. Cutting of crops started in the mid-Urals and the Volga autonomous republics. Northern Kazakhstan and Western Siberia are starting to harvest. Cool, rainy weather is delaying ripening and harvesting in Siberian areas, the northern Urals and the northwestern RSFSR. Mass grain harvesting is now in progress in Ukraine, Volga and the Central-Chernozem economic regions. Good rates of threshing this week were achieved in Volgogradskaya, Rostovskaya, Orenburgskaya, Voronezhskaya and Uralskaya oblasts, and in many parts of the Ukraine.

Over the week grain crops were cut on an area of 12 million hectares and threshed on over 9 million hectares. This is 1 and 1/2 times more than the previous week.

Altogether by 7 August, grain crops had been cut on an area of about 40 million hectares in the country's kolkhozes and sovkhozes, almost one-third of the plan, and threshed on over 27 million hectares. This is more than was achieved in previous years with similar weather--1974 and 1976. Compared with last year, the harvest is about 10 days behind. The plan for sales of grain to the state has been fulfilled by Azerbaijan, Tadzhikistan, Kalmykia, Stavropolskiy Kray, Chimkentskaya, Dzhambulskaya, Alma-Atinskaya and Krymskaya oblasts. However, there is a delay between threshing and procurement. In a number of places the quantity of grain on threshing floors is increasing.

As a result of the late ripening and harvesting of crops, there is a delay in preparing the soil for winter crops. Soil has been prepared for sowing on a total area of 16 million hectares, 5 million hectares less than last year. Over the week 4.5 million hectares have been prepared. This is 500,000 hectares more than in the previous week. But these rates are still insufficient. In most areas of the Non-Chernozem Zone the optimum period for sowing winter crops is arriving, but only one-third of the area is ready. This work is going slowly so far in farms of Novgorodskaya, Bryanskaya, Orelskaya, Voronezhskaya and Ivanovskaya oblasts and also in Mari and Chuvashia.

KUNAYEV CRITICIZES URALSKAYA OBLAST AGRICULTURE PERFORMANCE

LD101523Y Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 1 Aug 78 p 1 LD

[KAZTAG report: "Fast and High-Quality Harvest Work"]

[Excerpt] Fulfilling the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee July (1978) Plenum and the tasks set in the plenum report by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, the working people of the Urals area steppe have launched widespread socialist competition for successful implementation of the plans and high pledges for the third year and the 10th 5-Year Plan as a whole.

Uralskaya Oblast was visited by Comrade D.A. Kunayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Kazakhstan CP Central Committee, and Comrade B.A. Ashimov, chairman of the Kazakh SSR Council of Ministers. They visited sovkhozes and kolkhozes in Terektinskiy, Priuralnyy and Zelenovskiy rayons, inspected the grain crops, familiarized themselves with the organization of harvest work, met combine operators, specialists and farm leaders, sections and teams, and took an interest in matters of comprehensive labor mechanization and cultural and everyday services for the working people. In his conversations with farmers Comrade D.A. Kunayev stressed the importance of increasing yields, making wide use of antierosion equipment, organic and mineral fertilizers, introducing scientifically substantiated crop rotation and further developing seed growing.

In the oblast center Comrades D.A. Kunayev and B.A. Ashimov visited industrial enterprises and construction sites and throughly familiarized themselves with the city, its amenities and new housing developments. During conversations with workers, specialists and leaders of enterprises and construction sites, Comrade D.A. Kunayev noted the need to accelerate the rate of construction, to increase the volume of production and improve work efficiency and quality.

An oblast party aktiv conference was held 31 July. It was attended by members of the obkom bureau, first secretaries of the gorkom and raykoms, the chairmen of the gorispolkom and rayispolkoms, chiefs of agricultural adminstrations and leaders of oblast organizations. M.B. Iksanov, first secretary of the Kazakhstan CP Obkom, delivered a report on the oblast's progress in fulfilling the decisions of the 25th party congress and the CPSU Central Committee December (1977) and July (1978) plenums, and the plans and socialist pledges for the third year of the 5-year plan.

Comrade D.A. Kunayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Kazakhstan CP Central Committee, was warmly greeted by the meeting participants. He stressed the exceptional importance of the documents of the CPSU Central Committee July Plenum in terms of the further development of agriculture. He dwelt on the tasks facing communists and all working people in this connection and analyzed the state of affairs in the rural economy and industry of the oblast. On a number of sovkhozes and kolkhozes the standard of farming and livestock-raising is still low, poor use is made of reserves for increasing the productivity of fields and farmstead and there is insufficient concern for strengthening the fodder base, developing irrigation farming, for livestock-raising specialization and concentration and for disseminating leading experience.

Comrade D.A. Kunayev called for the speediest elimination of the shortcomings pinpointed in Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's report at the CPSU Central Committee July (1978) Plenum.

It is the duty of the party organization and all working people in the Urals area to bring in the harvest successfully, to provide the requisite amount of fodder for livestock-raising and to provide the country with as much grain, meat, milk, potatoes, vegetables and other produce as possible. Comrade D.A. Kunayev also dwelt on questions of improving capital construction and utilizing reserves and opportunities for increasing labor productivity at industrial enterprises and construction sites and stressed the importance of intensifying the organizational and educational work of party organizations.

ROMANOV ADDRESSES LENINGRAD PARTY OFFICIALS ON AGRICULTURE

LD101521Y Leningrad LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 2 Aug 78 p 1 LD

[LENTASS report: "Top-Quality, Fast and Well-Organized Harvest Work"]

[Excerpts] A conference attended by Leningrad and its oblast gorkom and raykom first secretaries was held in Smolnyy yesterday to examine the paramount tasks of party, soviet and agricultural organs to insure successful procurement of fodder, the gathering in of the harvest and an increase in deliveries of agricultural produce.

The conference was opened by G.V. Romanov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of Leningradskiy Obkom.

G.V. Romanov stressed that gorkoms and raykoms, primary party, trade union and Komsomol organizations, and Soviet and agricultural organs, guided by the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee July (1978) Plenum and the provisions and conclusions contained in the report by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, must intensify mass political work among rural working people, launch wider socialist competition to attain top labor productivity and the fuller utilization of internal reserves, introduce more actively the experience of leading potato and vegetable growers and fodder procurement links and display daily concern for improving the labor and everyday conditions of people working on the harvest, livestock-raising and other areas of agricultural production.

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